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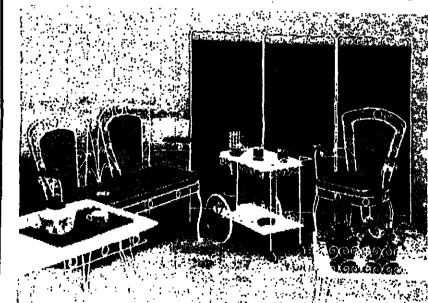
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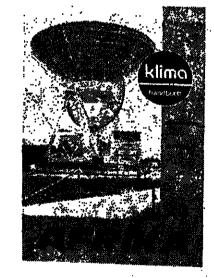
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 12 June 1977 Sixteenth Year - No. 791 - By air

C 20725 C

Foreign policy growing rapidly more expensive

In Brussels a few weeks ago Nato conventional army in Western Europe.

Defence Ministers resolved to invest Yet politically the Federal Republic is billions in bolstering the West's military muscle. This response made sound sense in view of the Soviet arms build-up and has yet to encounter criticism.

Then came the North-South conference in Paris at which sixteen leading industrialised countries and nineteen major commodity suppliers agreed on an aid programme to the Third World that will, in the long term, similarly involve expenditure in the thousands of mil-

In principle the decisions reached at the North-South talks are likewise deemed indispensable and have been welcomed by all Western governments.

continued to backtrack on value added tax at home. It now envisages a VAT increase of one (rather than two) per cent next year from eleven to twelve.

The decision to halve the VAT increase will mean 4,000 million deutschmarks less in additional revenue, but the domestic economic recovery is making such slow headway that the government's decision to opt for discretion rather than valour seems well advised.

Taken on their own, each of these three decisions makes sense and a good case can be argued for all. They were, of course, reached independently, yet the measures resolved in Brussels and Paris seem likely to be more indicative of the future strain on the country's finances than the VAT intermezzo.

The price of foreign policy is increasing by leaps and bounds. This is particularly true of priority sectors such as

IN THIS ISSUE **FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Marshall Foundation is five years old

World's biggest bennalq Ilimbniw

HISTORY The women who cleared Berlin's bomb rubble

Nato, the European Community and -South conflict. There are two main reasons why

financial commitments are spiralling: First, this country now ranks second only to the United States as the West's foremost industrial power. Its payments are in balance even after invisibles have been accounted for, which is more than most countries can claim, and its cur-

rency reserves are second to none. Bonn's relative economic stability is even more noteworthy in comparison with the trials and tribulations of Britain and Italy and France's disappointing failure to regain an even keel.

Second the Bundeswehr is the largest

Yet politically the Federal Republic is only a medlum-sized power.

Bonn makes no attempt to turn it economic and military position to it own advantage, still less to capitalise on its position to the detriment of its partners' vital interests. Any attempt would, in any case, probably founder on unanimous resistance by the others.

"I warn everyone against striving for German leadership in an economic or any other European context," the Chancellor told the Bundestag on two occa-

Yet although Helmut Schmidt takes good care to pursue foreign policies or foreign trade policies solely in conjunction with other Nato countries or members of the EEC, a number of neighbours are casting suspicious glances in Bonn's direction.

In view of this country's undeniable strength they wonder whether Bonn might not, on the quiet, be trying to overdraw on its opportunities of exerting political influence.

The fact that many countries are in debt to Bonn is also a drawback. Creditors are never very popular. Yet everywhere this country is expected to make a special economic and financial effort to strengthen the West - in Europe, in Nato and in the North-South dialogue.

In all three sectors we must, however, mobilise our relative strength to an increasing extent on behalf of political solidarity within the West and to restore the world economy to an even keel.

First, the EEC budget has virtually quadrupled in the course of the seventies, mainly due to the mysterious exigencies of Common Agricultural Policy. CAP accounts for three quarters of the Common Market budget, 24,000 million deutschmarks. Bonn foots the lion's share of a bill that is also bound to in-

The forthcoming extension of the EEC to include Greece, then Portugal and later doubtless Spain will likewise result in costs spiralling. All three countries have a low GNP and too great an emphasis on agriculture. They lack efficient industries.

Their membership may be politically saying that bridging the economic gap between them and the more affluent members of the EEC will cost a small

A passing glance at the other members of the Common Market is sufficient to indicate that Bonn again will have to foot an above-average share of the bill. The only factor that is likely to offset

this burden is that the purchasing power of new Common Market members will increase and that, as experience has shown, this country will be the principal beneficiary in its capacity as an industrial exporter.



Kenneth Kaunda visits Bonn

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and his wife Betty, with this country's President Walter Scheel, and his wife Mildred, in Bonn on 3 June. President Kaunda also had talks with the Minister for Economic Cooperation Marie Schlei, who said that Bonn would increase its financial and technical aid to Zambia. This will include capital aid of DM80 mill. which is DM10 mill. more than was promised during Frau Schlei's recent Africa tour.

tended by President Carter was followed by a meeting of Defence Ministers at which Nato countries agreed to step up defence spending as demanded by the United States.

The increase envisaged is three per cent per annum in real terms; in other words, it will more than offset inflation rates. What is more, it is to be concentrated on arms expenditure.

Countries in reduced economic circumstances will be spared the full brunt of the proposed increase, with economically sounder countries shouldering more than their fair share.

This means that Bonn, for one, will no longer be able to increase defence spending at a lower rate than budget increases as a whole, as has hitherto been

The European members of Nato, this country in particular, had no option but to agree to Mr Carter's demand. At the London summit they agreed with the US President that the Soviet arms buildup has assumed alarming proportions and accepted the alternatives. Either the East bloc cuts back on arms expenditure or Nato will have to step up defence

Above all, they do not regard Mr Carter's commitment to the Western allance ("Nato remains the cornerstone of US foreign policy") as an entirely

A number of European leaders reckón the greater defence endeavours Mr Carter has called on Europe to undertake are an ultimatum in all but name. Either Europe steps up its desence commit-ments or the United States may conduct a political or strategic policy review:

The trouble is that although Bonn will no doubt comply with the Nato decisions reached in Brussels other countries may well backslide, persuaded that this country's efforts alone will prove sufficient to save Nato from decline or

"Yet Bonn would very nuch prefer Nato not to shrink gradually to a special

State of the State of the

Second, the London Nato summit at- defence relationship between this country and the United States.

Third, the North-South conflict is a meeting point of many of this country's political and trade interests. The Paris talks reached symbolic agreement on a \$1,000 million programme to aid the poorest developing countries, towards which Bonn is to contribute \$300 mil-

But the really expensive part of the North-South agreement will be the programme to stabilise commodity prices that was discussed in Paris but will not take shape until the forthcoming Unctad conference at the earliest.

Bonn anticipates a bill of at least \$5,000 million that the industrialised countries will be required to foot, with this country contributing eight per cent towards this total.

This estimate, however, is based on the optimistic assumption that Bonn can rely on the support of other industrialised countries in its resistance to the Group of 77's demands for astronomic amounts.

In addition to a moratorium on the debts of the poorest developing countries and a gradual increase in development aid from 0.3 to the agreed level of 0.7 per cent of GNP, the extra cost will be, at least a further 4,000 million deutschmarks on the Bonn budget.

In view of the sums involved one may blting off more than it can chew. Can Bonn shoulder all these burdens without jeopardising its own stability?

This country does, after all, have more than enough problems of its own. They range from unemployment to an urgent review of welfare provisions. What is more, people continue to expect a further increase in living standards.

In his government policy statement last December Helmut Schmidt made it clear that it is wishful thinking to believe that future growth will enable the State to increase its benefits to the tax-Kurt Becker

No. 791 - 12 June 1977

HOME AFFAIRS

as many controversies between the two

As a result, considerable hope was

pinned on CDU chairman Helmut Kohl

when he became Opposition Leader.

And indeed he has cleverly managed to

raise hopes for a change in the Opposi-

At its last party conference in Düssel-

dorf in March, the CDU presented as a

speaker the political scientist Curt Gas-

teyer who advocated a Deutschlandpoli-

tik which would strengthen the self-con-

fidence of the GDR. He also suggested

that the CDU cease pursuing reunifica-

The CDU MP Alois Mertes recently

came into the limelight when, analysing

Bonn's foreign policy, he arrived at the

remarkable conclusion - remarkable be-

cause Herr Mertes does by no means

pursue a flexible line concerning these

two issues — that "a consensus exists

between Government and Opposition in

Reproof, constructive mistrust and no-confidence vote are keywords in

Bonn today, and they indicate hard

times ahead. The same phenomena

marked the weeks and months before

the resignation of Chancellor Ludwig

Erhard and the 1972 stalemate in the

Bundestag which led to premature elec-

It is indicative of the situation in

Bonn then and today that the strength

of the Government Coalition is being

days ago that the simple announcement

of a censure motion against the Chan-

All this came about by a Constitutio-

nal Court ruling concerning the alloca-

tion of funds by the Chancellor in his

former capacity as Finance Minister in

which the Court found that Helmut

Schmidt had acted unconstitutionally by

allocating funds without parliamentary

Continued from page 2

and it remains to be seen which projects

have taken root and which may yet

stance, the \$100,000 earmarked for an

international commission on the North-

villy Brandt.

Be that as it may, the fifth anniver-

sary of the endowment of the Marshall

Foundation is of twofold symbolic signi-

South dialogue that is t

Willy Brandt.

ficance:

seem a little half-baked. Take, for in-

cellor could create such uncertainly?

Who would have believed only a few

put to the test.

tion as a short-range goal.

tion's ideas concerning these issues.

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Marshall Foundation has helped to draw the US and Europe closer together

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Willy Brandt, speaking on 5 June 1972, the twenty-fifth anniversary of US Secretary of State George C. Marshall's historic address, reckoned Marshall aid to have been "one of the most fortunate strokes of fate this century."

Mr Marshall's Harvard address certainly marked a turning-point in US policy towards Europe. It testified to America's resolve not to withdraw from Europe, but to lend the Europeans support.

The United States, he proclaimed, did not intend to get its own back on the Axis powers; US policy was to aid European recovery.

This country received roughly 7,000 million deutschmarks in European Recovery Prrogramme funds. Twentyfive years later Willy Brandt chose Harvard as the venue at which to say thank you on behalf of the German people.

Herr Brandt did not content himself with this verbal expression of gratitude and tribute to the former US general

After an oyation lasting several minutes the then Bonn Chancellor handed over a red leather album containing a cheque for ten million deutschmarks as his country's first annual contribution towards the newly-established Marshall Foundation.

It was to be the first of fifteen annual contributions totalling 150 million marks. The purpose of the foundation was to help industrialised countries on both sides of the Atlantic to learn from each other in coping with social, political and economic problems.

The Marshall Foundation, with head offices in Washington and Roy Jenkins, president of the EEC Commission, as its patron, was five years old on 4 June 1977. How has it set about its task and what progress has been achieved?

One major objective of a highly political nature the foundation achieved at

Bonn signs new friendship pact with Tonga

T his country and Tonga have signed a friendship pact and an agreement on economic and technological cooperation. The two treaties were signed in Bonn by Tongan Premier Prince Fatafehi Tu'Ipelehake and Foreign Minister

Hans-Dietrich Genscher of this country. By the terms of the agreement Bonn undertakes to provide Tonga with a development aid loan of five million deutschmarks which, subject to scrutiny the Reconstruction Loan Credit Corporation, is earmarked for extensions to Tapu airport.

The Soviet Union had also offered assistance in this project.

At a dinner held in honour of the Tongan Premier Herr Genscher reaffirmed Bonn's view that emerging can launch an attack entirely without nations must develop independently and opposed the concept of "ideological ex-

The friendship pact replaces a predecessor concluded on 1 November 1876 by Tonga and the German Reich, as it then was. rtr

(Suddentsche Zeitung, 2 June 1977) lites still need to make preparations say:



home and aborad to the Federal Republic's loyalty to Nato and firm alignment

Bonn's financial backing was designed to demonstrate to the US public that the West Germans had by no means forgotten the country to which they owed their prosperity and security.

A further key objective of the Marshall Foundation was that of reforging at least intellectual ties between America and Europe after a period in which the two had been suffering from a bout of continental drift on the political plane.

US media have never paid much attention to Europe. For years the number of US foreign correspondents has been on the decline. To help remedy this state of affairs the Marshall Foundation set up, at a cost of \$130,000, the International Writers' Service.

This service enables a number of well-

he Soviet Union is intent on im-

with regard to Nato, the Bonn govern-

ment concludes in a written answer to

Bundestag questions tabled by both

Bonn's views on security and defence

policy run to nearly sixty printed pages

using its military strength as the crucial

factor in Soviet world power status to

continue to change in its own favour the

balance of world power, particularly with

The Federal government notes with

anxiety the growing Soviet ability "to

deploy armed forces widely, particularly

"This worldwide projection of military

power forms part and parcel of Soviet

foreign policy," the report continues,

"and smaller countries run the risk of

political pressure being brought to bear

The report deals in detail with the

balance of military power between East

and West, comprehensively assessing

whether or not the Soviet Union, in

conjunction with the other Warsaw Pact

countries, is in a position to attack Nato

vinced that not even the Warsaw pact

preparation. In view of its conventional

superiority, however, the East bloc is felt

capable of launching a full-scale attack

on Western Europe without resort to

nuclear weapons and after brief prepara-

Since the Soviet Union and its satel-

Bonn rejects this idea, being con-

from a standing start, as it were.

sides of the House.

MPs early this month.

regard to Nato."

on them

tions.

naval and air force units.

proving its power status, especially

known European journalists to publish in US newspapers regular articles from and about Europe.

A similar service is rendered by the Atlantic Dateline programme, a weekly radio show in which European commentators review joint problems American radio, it will be appreciated, has traditionally concentrated on domestic news.

Last but not least, the Marshall Foundation helps non-commercial TV channels to screen interviews with European politicians, starting with Helmut Schmidt and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The foundation also tries to bridge a further communications gap. All industrialised countries face similar problems, yet in the final analysis they deal with them individually and heedless of such experience as their neighbours may have gained.

From a host of common problems the foundation has chosen to concentrate on five: urban affairs, land utilisation, industrial democracy, penology and commodity supplies.

Rapid urban decline has always been the other side of the coin of unbridled US economic growth. In Europe urbani-

sation has proceeded at a less breakness pace. European planners have been the to ply US local politicians with valuable insights into slum clearance, pedestria precincts and even garbage incineration

In return, as it were, the Marshall Foundation underwrites a project in which US penologists brief British and French authorities on American experi ence with parole plus subsidised en ployment and consider how the comb nation might best be effected in Euro pean conditions.

At university the foundation subj dises European studies, a discipline the was on the verge of collapse in the can seventies on account of Vietnam mi the rediscovery of China.

It underwrites to the tune of \$260m the Council for European Studies t which about forty university depat ments are affiliated.

On the quiet the foundation as helps to deal with problems of a high political nature which governments be tended to neglect in view of more proing demands on their time.

Last year, for instance, an expert et hering in Lisbon was organised in one to increase US awareness of the urged economic problems democratic Portur faces. In 1975, it will be recalled D Kissinger wrote off Portugal as lost b the Communists.

After an initial period of two year the Marshall Foundation has so far spen roughly fifteen million deutschmarks ! has tended to neglect public relation

Continued on page 3

Balance of power shifting in Moscow's favour, says Bonn

and were published and circulated to prior to an attack, albeit only brief ones. Bonn feels Nato is in a position to take Government views are expressed in suitable precautions.

low key, yet they leave no doubt as to how seriously the Bonn Cabinet regards Time must be gained for the West to step up its defence preparedness and the security position of the Federal Rethis, Bonn maintains, is best done by republic and Nato against the background sponding in good time to heightening of the all-round race with the Soviet political tension. What constitutes good time is not specified. In Bonn's view Moscow is "intent on

"The military warning period and the time required to make appropriate preparations," the report laconically notes, "are classified information of the highest Nato category." The government is prepared to go into greater detail, but only to the Bundestag defence committee.

Indirectly, however, Bonn does provide an answer to the claim by General Close of Belgium that the Warsaw Pact could, in view its military presence and strength and other favourable circumstances, reach the Rhine within 48

"The military threat to the Federal Republic of Germany that arises from Warsaw Pact potential in Cetral Eued in isolation from the Nato framework and defence planning.

"In the circumstances the Warsaw Pact would be running a considerable risk to launch an attack solely with the armed forces immediately available. It could certainly not take Nato by surprise, especially if its objective is to reach distant strategic targets.

"This would require additional preparations that could not be kept secret and would provede Nato with more time in which to prepare its own defence."

On conventional armed forces ratios in Europe the Bonn report has this to - On Nato's northern flank the Wil continues to be at a disadvantage t both ground and airborne forces.

- On the southern flank the repents sions of the Cyprus crisis have proved detrimental to the preparedness of both the Greek and Turkish armed forces. In Central Europe as defined by the MBFR terms of reference the Warst Pact has 150,000 men and 10,000 tanks more than Nato stationed.

This imbalance is intensified by No to's geo-strategic disadvantages, the build-up of Soviet airlift capacity ## rail facilities and the Soviet Union's growing naval potential, which thrested Atlantic supply routes.

(Die Welt, 2 June 1977)

The German Tribune

Friedrich Reinecks Verlag GmbH, 23 Schoele Aussicht, Hemburg 76. Tel.: 22:85 1. Teles: 02 14733. Bonn bureau: 66 Adenaueralles. 53 Bonn. Tel.: 21 90 00. Telex: 08 66398.

Advertising rates list No. 12 – Annual subscription DM 35.

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America, the message went, must not only afford patronage and protection; there is still a great deal it can learn from Europe. Josef Joffe

(Die Zeit, 3 June 1977)

over Deutschlandpolitik

Derennial issues in the dispute be- the major aspects of Deutschlandpolitik tween Government and Opposition and Ostpolitik. In other words, CDU and CSU would have for many years been this country's essentially pursue the same course Deutschlandpolitik and Ostpolitik. should they come to power." Hardly any other topic has given rise to

Opposition hard line remains

Walther Leisler Kiep, the CDU's Treasurer, whose ideas resemble those of Helmut Kohl, has only recently returned from East Berlin where he talked to GDR representatives. And the Deputy Floor Leader, Richard von Weizsäcker, calls for a differentiated way of looking at the issues whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Must not all this be regarded as an indication that the CDU is engaged in a process of rethinking?

In any event, it is no longer considered impossible that the CDU might try to bridge the gap between Government and Opposition - especially in view of the fact that a certain consensus appears desirable. The reason for this is that the present stagnation in Deutschlandpolitik and Ostpolitik can only be overcome by new impulses.

But if more agreements with East bloc states - and there are a number of them ready to be signed - become a

bone of contention between Government and Opposition it is obvious that such a state of affairs can hardly be conducive to further reconciliation between East and West.

Even so, the SPD/FDP Coalition will have to come to terms with such a possibility because the bridging of the gap between the two camps concerning these issues will not take place as evidenced by the latest Deutschlandpolitik debate in the Bundestag.

The loosening-up exercises within the Opposition will remain isolated pheno-

Those elements within the CDU/CSU which advocated a more realistic assessment of Deutschlandpolitik and Ostpolitik will remain lone voices in the wil-

Whenever the CDU/CSU delve into the subject in an official capacity - and they have amply done so in the latest debate - the old hard line course of differentiation and rejection will remain. And Abelein, Wrangel, Zimmermann and Graf Huyn will continue to pursue a collision course.

Even Helmut Kohl has been unable to eliminate the impression of wavering on the part of the Opposition.

The CDU/CSU's representatives in Parliament are proving to be even more obdurate than the party as a whole. As a result. Deutschlandpolitik debates in the Bundestag will continue to be held with a look backward rather than forward,

Heinz Verfürtlı (Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 1 June 1977)

Schmidt defends action with which court ruled unconstitutional

Nordwest#Zeitung Commence and the second second

approval, thus making possible what the CDU/CSU Opposition had failed to manage despite its strength in the Bun-

It is remarkable that the coalition partners have been unable to counter the attacks by a demonstration of solidarity.

In the end the Chancellor himself had to confront Parliament in order to ward off the Opposition's onslaught.

It was a dramatic decision: a state visit had to be postponed for two hours, a press conference had to be called at short notice and defence arguments had to be gathered during the night.

But the unusual press conference was evidently not only intended as a means of countering Of was also directed - although tacitly at the Coalition.

Herr Schmidt not only accused the Opposition of shirking a constructive no-confidence vote as a means of bringing about a change in the Chancellorship from Schmidt to Kohl, but he also permitted the Coalition to get a glimpse of his parliamentary arsenal

The Chancellor said that he saw no reason so far to raise the question of confidence. But he clearly intimated that this would be unavoidable if the coalition majority were not to be united in voting on a possible CDU/CSU motion

of reproof or in the subsequent mitigating of the Constitutional Court ruling.

Helmut Schmidt made his position quite clear, namely that the Coalition can only survive with him as Chancellor.

The demonstration of solidarity on the part of SPD and FDP followed shortly thereafter. The announcements of the coalition parties, in which they promised to support the Government notwithstanding the Constitutional Court ruling, are virtually identical.

They have adopted the Chancellor's main argument, namely that the thousands of millions that were allocated without parliamentary approval were invested in an economically meanineful manner. They argue that anything that happened in the interest of state cannot be a violation of the Constitution concerning the handling of tax revenues.

But the Opposition will now do all in its power to prove that appropriateness does not excuse illegality.

The Court's records goldmine of arguments to the effect that the expenditures under dispute were not so urgent as to warrant circumventing Parliament in order to keep the huge surpluses of 1973 a secret for as long as

The Opposition contends that had these surpluses been known the high budget for the following year could hardly have been made plausible. It is likely that there is a good reason

why the Chancellor was isolated for a few hours and why it proved hard to instil solidarity in the Coalition. I de to the grade the little that the Peter Hopen is

(Nordwest Zeltung, 28 May 1977)

Opposition may challenge law change in court

The Opposition is once more toying L with the idea of resorting to the Constitutional Court — at least the CSU seems determined to resort to that Court in order to bring about an amendment of the military and civilian service legisation which has recently been passed by a Coalition majority following a long tug-of-war.

The purpose of the new law is to change the complicated and unsatisfactory procedure to which conscientious objectors are subjected by entirely eliminating the panel which rules on the application.

A written statement would be all a draftee would need to present in future. Instead of serving 15 months in the Bundeswehr he would then be drafted for civilian service for a period of 18

The new law which the CSU - and the CDU, which is still undecided whether to go to court or not - termed a "catastrophe" and a "disregard for our security" should have been amended years ago according to Coalition politicans as well as to the majority of defence experts.

And indeed freedom of conscience as guaranteed by the Constitution in deciding whether to opt for military or civilian service cannot be examined in class-

In the final analysis, the convincing argument of a university graduate with all the rhetoric at his disposal provides as little insight into his true motives as do the stammering and the contradictions of a young unskilled worker.

Civilian service in an old people's home or in the care of the physically and mentally handicapped is every bit as constructive as military service in peace-

Moreover, the Opposition contention that the Bundeswehr would one day prove unable to recruit the necessary number of men is unfounded where the foreseeable future is concerned.

The majority of our young men are quite prepared to do their military service and appreciate the advantages of an employer such as the Bundeswehr (every second Bundeswehr member is now already a volunteer or a career soldier).

Even a sudden increase in the number application for civilian service would not cause any trouble since only one in two potential consoripts can be drafted. But nevertheless should this unlikely contingeny arise, there is a built-in emergency: brake in the law which provides for a return to the former method in a revised form.

Even military representatives and high-ranking officers agree with this assessment of the situation.

The fact that parts of the Opposition headed by Franz Josef Strauss, act more martially than the military itself by their intended recourse to the Constitutional Court could easily create the impression that the principle of national service is to be driven into the ground, and the state of

Or is the whole thing we as in the case of the threat by CDU/CSU members of the Defence Committee for the first time not to approve of the military budget - once more an attempt at bringing labout an political confrontation through recourse to the law? A 14 ... Sidn sa sali strem a Gunter Geschke ...

(Deutsches Alleemeines Bohntesblatt

III THE MEDIA

Newspaper or TV that is the question

he sun still shines over the German L media scene, as was evident by the optimism which reigned supreme at the first Hamburg Media Congress held in the Citizens' Hall of the Rathaus.

Alfred Neven DuMont, publisher of theKölner Stadt-Anzeiger, proudly listed a few significant figures. Circulation of daily newspapers stands at 22 million and that of weekly magazines at 25 to 30 million. There are 21.7 million owners of radios and 20 million television owners in this country.

Despite the fact that many newspapers have been swallowed up by large publishing concerns, there are still 364 newspapers in the Federal Republic of Germany - more than three times as many as in Britain.

But unrest is in the offing for our media world. The days of division of power between radio and the press are coming to an end. The culprit is the screened newspaper - a word created by the publishers.

The screened newspaper, also known as videotext or teletext, is an up and coming new medium which has become the bone of contention in the tug-of-war between radio stations, publishers and trade unions.

As the editor-in-chief of the German news agency dpa, Hans Benirschke, put it in a summation at the end of the congress, "the struggle for the grey zones has begun."

The number of open questions surrounding the new medium is considerable. And since it remains uncertain whether or not videotext will achieve a breakthrough and succeed in taking the wind out of the sails of newspapers or whether it will play a mere murignal role, speculation is sife.

Said Herr Benirschke: "Fear of the unknown dominated discussions at the

Videotext is essentially the transmission of written information onto a TV screen via a special television channel. The transmission takes place (or can take place) while the text is being written, but it can also be stored in a computer and made available on demand.

In Britain, where both the stateowned television system and private companies provide videotext via a socalled switch-off gap in the normal TV programme - the text must be decoded by an attachment to the normal TV set - videotext can now already be received in every household equipped to that effect. But the attachments for TV sets are still very expensive.

BBC videotext Ceefax, described the cuit television under the auspices of functioning of his system at the con- Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR)

Ceefax transmits political information. stock exchange reports, sporting events, weather forecasts, theatre and cinema must unequivocally be pursued in the schedules and cooking recipes for 16 hours a day.

The information is stored in a computer, which means that the customer can avail himself of it at any given time without having to wait for a particular time slot.

News items are written matter-of-fact- Leader Haak considers that city unsuitly, said Mr McIntyre, without unneces- able. He pointed out, however, that the sary adornment. As a result, the editing venue of the project was immaterial and of Ceefax news requires thoroughbred

Such a system is still non-existent in the Federal Republic of Germany. But it is scheduled to be shown at this year's Berlin Radio Exhibition.

Both the Bundesverband der Deutschen Zeitungsverleger, BDZV, (Federal Association of German Newspaper Publishers) and the broadcasting networks claim the new medium for themselves. The publishers argue that the printed

word is by no means the decisive characteristic of a newspaper. Newspapers can also be texts, they

say, which are transmitted electronically and received on a screen. If newspapers were to be excluded from modern technology, major parts of their contents would be eroded.

The radio networks, on the other hand, maintain that the videotext system falls in the category of TV broadcasts and must therefore legally be considered as "mdio".

Moreover, videotext can essentially only provide headlines, leaving amplification to established media such as newspapers. It can therefore never be a serious competition for them. This was the view put forward by the director of Stiddeutscher Rundfunk, Herr Bausch.

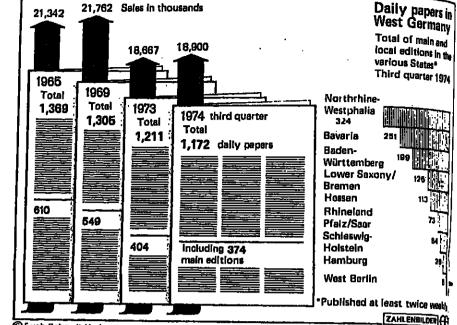
Although the various interest groups substantiated their claims by legal opinions and definitions, there is still some uncertainty as to what exactly the new medium is capable of providing.

Dietrich Ratzke, editor of Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and media expert, attributes to videotext the function of a supplement to printed newspapers.

Videotext, he said, is faster and thus relieves conventional newspapers of the pressure of having to be topical, come what may.

The newspapers, he went on to say, could then take on the function of weeklies published daily. Videotext whets the appetite of the reader, which can then be satisfied by background reports in the daily press.

As a result, Herr Ratzke pointed out. he cannot imagine that the newspapers



have a future other than in conjunction with the videotext system.

The Printers' Union, which was represented in Hamburg by its entire Executive Committee, still seems unable to categorise the new medium.

Committee member Detlef Hensche spoke on the one hand of the videotext system being "tremendously over-rated" while on the other hand maintaining that the new medium is so dangerous as to make it necessary to place it under state

In order to spoil the appetite of the advertising media for the allegedly overrated possibilities of videotext, programmes should be financed exclusively by means of licence fees.

This restrictive attitude on the part of the trade unions is due to their concern that the publishers, once they have been able to lay their hands on the new medium, would become a competition for their own newspapers and destroy them in the end.

The publishers, too, are still uncertain as to the effects the introduction of the new medium could have on their own

When Hans Büttner, chief executive of the Journalists' Union, which forms part of the Printers' Union, depicted the future of newspapers in the bleakest of colours, Herr Neven DuMont interjected: "Shall we do nothing about it, or

Pilot plan for closed-circuit TV in city

The SPD in Northrhine-Westphalia's state parliament expressed itself in Colin McIntyre, editor-in-chief of the favour of a pilot project for closed-cir-

The SPD stressed that closed-circuit television was "broadcasting" and that it form of a state-controlled company. Moreover, daily newspapers must not be placed in jeopardy. As a result, the pilot project must renounce all advertising.

The envisaged pilot programme should initially be restricted to the inner city of Cologne, although SPD Floor that it should be left to the boradcasting committees to make a decision.

Said Haak: "The WDR pilot programme must enable us to gather experience for supplementary broadcasting legislation."

The CDU, on the other hand, advocated participation of newspaper publishers in the new project and warned against excessive haste.

The FDP is clearly reserved where closed-circuit TV is concerned. It intends to discuss the matter shortly with Cologne newspaper publishers and "adamantly opposes commercials in the pilot programme," as the party's Parliamentary Administrator, Wolfgang Heinz,

But even unpaid services as envisaged by WDR, such as church service schedules, cinema programmes, lists of duty doctors and pharmacists, etc., could considerably curtail the market opportunities of dailies.

The FDP considers a Northrhine-Westphallan city with only one daily newspaper more promising for the pilot project than Cologne.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 June 1977)

shall we leave it to others to do some

Pilot projects which are envisaged although they have not yet taken o concrete form - are to establish ho the public would react to the new me dium and which programmes and sevices stand a chance of success.

At the moment it is still unknown whether there is a genuine demand to videotext. The challenge emanates from the new technology rather than from the market about the reaction of which w can only speculate.

Professor Witte, chairman of the Commission for Technical Means of Communication advocates a limited period of experimenting and an attitude of equanimity towards innovation with out procrastinating when it come to making a decision. Said he: "It is in sible for us to forgo an innovation."

> Hans-Anton Papendies (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 28 May 197)

Trade magazines seek support

Trade magazine publishers in the Federal Republic of Germany at concerned about the advance of finalcially strong foreign publishers on the German market.

This was a focal point at their congress in Mainz. At the same time the publishers drew attention to the lat that the merger process in the trade m gazine sector has not yet reached in proportions that mark the newspape

The President of the Bundesrat, Rhineland-Palatinate's Prime Minister Buhard Vogel (CDU), assured the representatives of some 220 publishing house during a reception in the State Chancel lery in Mainz that the Federal state end support.

Herr Vogel emphasised that trade man gazines were particularly badly affected by the rapidly growing postal fees for printed matter.

Rhineland-Palatinate Minister Education Hanna Renate Laurien said there was no alternative to trade ma gazines in the entire educational and training sector.

Frau Laurien called on published W step up the dissemination of information tion beyond limited specialised field Objectivity in trade journals can ensured by balance and variety of at ticles on the one hand and by multitude of publications on the other (Die Welt, 25 May 1977)

BONN-WARSAW RELATIONS

Danzig's 'Hamburg Days' show how the historic gap is closing

Using her very best handwriting, a little girl wrote in the guest book of the information show of the "Hamburg Days" in Gdansk, Poland (formerly Danzig): Bardzo Jestescie Fajni which roughly translated means "You are the greatest".

The same view seems to have prevailed among the youthful Gdansk audience at performances of the Hamburg folk rock group Ougenweide which, in unique instrumentation and electronically amplified, presented modernised troupadour and other old German songs.

When the group called on the public to dance along there was an enormous response. Virtually all those present joined hands and danced amid the rows of chairs, eventually reverting to the accustomed beat movements. In the end they sang for the Hamburg musicians the old Polish song Sto Lat (May he live a hundred years).

Other performances by the Hamburg guests were received with similar enthu-

The "Hamburg Days" in Gdansk provided the city with an opportunity to reciprocate the "Polish Days" in Hamburg in 1975. Close to a dozen chartered aircraft carried participants including the ballet of the State Opera, athletes, and Hamburg MPs in the Bundestag to

According to the Hamburg organisers, this was the greatest self-depiction of the Federal Republic of Germany

The response was enormous, and it was evident from the very beginning that the "Hamburg Days" were not a peripheral event and a mere demonstration marking the normalisation of German-Polish relations.



For many performances - and not only for the concerts of James Last and his band in the Zopot Forest Opera there were not enough tickets to meet all requests.

The fact tht, in the beginning, some places were not entirely filled — as for instance in the case of the Hamburg jazz bands - was not due to lack of interest, but to excessive admission fees for local conditions. It goes to show that it takes some time before conditions in a foreign country have been fathomed. Local newspapers devoted a great deal

of space and attention to the "Hamburg Days" although national media showed some restraint.

As the "Hamburg Days" drew to a close it became obvious that they were anything but a flop - disregarding certain experiences concerning things that should be done better next time.

Among the many positive entries in the visitors' book at the booth of the German-Polish Society, Hamburg, at the information show there were some critical remarks - above all to the effect that a bit more of what is typical for today's Germany should have been on ex-

And indeed the show consisted primarily of beautiful and impressive as well as aptly captioned photographs of Hamburg and its people, of the Federal Republic of Germany in general and of Hamburg companies.

It seems obvious that what the Polish public missed most was a realistic depic-

tion - preferably not only in the form of photographs and descriptive material - of the fairytale world of West Germany as a consumer paradise.

It seems that the Hamburg organisers showed deliberate restraint in that respect - possibly at the request of the Polish hosts who obviously did not want to stress the gap in the standard of living between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany.

But detailed information concerning the way of life of an average German family - as for instance the Hamburg bank employee's family which was depicted in a large photograph - its monthly budget, what they can afford and what they have to save for, could have had an effect which might have been welcome even to Poland's Communist leaders and which would at least have contributed towards getting to know

This would have led to the realisation that Germany is not a country of unlimited possibilities and that many goods which are in short supply in Poland and of which most citizens there can only dream are abundantly available in West Germany, but that the widespread unrealistic ideas concerning the life of an average German citizen have to be amended and that the German cannot afford everything he would like to have.

Alas, the elimination of exaggerated illusions would require an information campaign which would initially make the Poles aware of the irksome fact that the vanquished invaders of the Second World War are much better off than their first victim and nominal co-winner of the war.

This makes it extremely difficult to

depict Germany for a general public in Poland in areas that extend beyond the relatively unproblematic sectors of music and sport.

It is still unclear how relations between Hamburg and Gdansk are supposed to continue after the "Flamburg Days", whether there will be other such "Days" in the two cities in the years to come and how the contacts established between the jazz musicians and the athletes of the two cities will develop in the normal course and without the special framework of such "Days".

All this will have to be discussed. Hamburg for one would be delighted if the city's presence in Gdansk and vice versa could be institutionalised, thus leading to continued exchange and cooperation between various organisations without the necessity of official political impulses" as Professor Dieter Biallas, Hamburg's Deputy Mayor, put it.

But whether or not this will be nossible in view of Poland's bureaucratic and centralised system of government, which requires a state treaty for virtually everything, remains to be seen. Morcover. Hamburg would like to have possible future "Days" accompanied by a stream of normal tourists.

The "Hamburg Days" in Gdansk have clearly contributed towards closing the gap between Poles and Germans - a gap resulting from painful historic experience - to the limited extent to which such reciprocal visits are capable

This is borne out by the entries in the visitors' book. A few more such "small steps" towards each other and we could perhaps speak of friendship between the two nations, having overcome the past, wrote one visitor.

Another, who used two full pages said that he first hesitated to visit the exhibition and having done so and spoken to Hamburgers he lost the impression of German arrogance which he had gained in the course of encounters with Germans in the Third World.

Erik-Michael Bader (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeilung für Deutschland, 31 May 1977)

Our public opinion of East bloc countries is dominated by the discussion about civil rights movements

But these phenomena, which have recently been in the limelight, are only indicative of a complex development process in the other political hemisphere. This is particularly clearly demonstrated by the internal events in Poland and by the improvement in Poland's relations with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Prior to the Treaty on the Normalisation of Mutual Relations of December 1970, German-Polish links were the most delicate in the entire East-West realm. Both sides were burdened by millions of dead resulting from war and occupation terror, cities that were turned fugees and lost homelands.

Since the conclusion of the Treaty, trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland has risen startlingly, exceeding the DM5,000 million mark. In 1976, a total of 400,000 West

Germans visited Poland and 200,000 Poles came to Germany. There is a lively cultural exchange, and progress had been made even in the difficult question of historic depiction and interpretation in text books, although much still remains problematic,

Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Czyrek, speaking in a small circle in Warsaw, recently characterised German-

West German - Polish relations are clearly on the mend

Polish relations by aptly saying: "It works."

And indeed difficulties that might arise from time to time between Bonn and Warsaw are not so much due to differences between the two countries as to the overall East-West situation or to Moscow strategy.

Thus for instance the March camcil meetings spoke of an alleged revival of revanchism in the Federal Republic of Germany was no more than Poland's contribution to the Moscow-directed concert intended as a response to the civil rights movement on the eve of the CSCE Follow-up Conference in Bel-

This sort of thing is not taken seriously by the Polish public.

The seemingly hopeless German-Polish relations of only a few years ago are clearly on the mend. And Warsaw's Foreign Ministry does not hesitate to term these relations a model for the possibility of peacefully solving historic conflicts.

The traditional West orientation of the Poles has as of recently been linked with an open-minded recognition and indeed admiration for Germany's economic capacity - an admiration which is no longer tinged with political prejudices and reservations.

All in all, the Federal Republic of Germany is more and more viewed as paign in which Polish media and Works an important, factor in an increasingly ing national state.

This new lack of a fear of latent threat has had a considerable effect on the internal political climate in Poland.

Although there has never been much love lost between Warsaw and Moscow, propaganda nevertheless fairly successfully depicted the Soviet Union as a guarantor of security within the framework of a status quo.

It is amazing how openly not only the public, but even functionaries nowadays express their distaste for the backwardness of the big neighbour in the East. An explosive mixture of having had

enough of backwardness and of having

to make do and mend and of admiration for Western performance, Western affluence and the Western way of life is clearly in evidence behind the thin facade of Communism.

Patriotism and above all Catholicism rest on a thousand-year old tradition in Poland. Their roots have hitherto withstood every onslaught — and this can certainly not be said of Communism. Its regime has to arrive at a compromise with these two elements. And in the future it will increasingly have to deal with a third element, namely an inclination towards the West.

The civil rights movement is a product of this complex development in which it plays a major role.

Even the hierarchy of functionaries to some extent tolerates this movement as some life to the uniform political monoculture and which could conceivably promote a certain process of democratisation. But this is only one aspect in the complicated picture of reform efforts.

The situation calls for a great deal of circumspection on the part of all concerned. Only such circumspection and a development which is controllable at all times can prevent a destructive reaction on the part of Moscow at the head of a bloc. Such a development can make use of the fact that certain trends in Soviet society also point towards differentiation and pluralism. Claus Preller

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 June 1977)

■ NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

West lacks a clear concept in its talks with developing countries

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

At first glance it is hard to see how the Ministerial Round of the North-South Dialogue in Paris, which began on 30 May, can point the way towards reducing unemployment in the Federal Republic of Germany.

But the conference of eight industrialised and 19 developing nations, which is seeking an equitable economic balance between the northern and southern hemispheres, could very well help overcome the world-wide recession.

In our hemisphere we are confronted with unutilised production capacities and jobless workers who could produce goods which the other hemisphere urgently needs.

If it were possible to provide potential buyers in the Third World with the necessary money it would instantly become clear how the developing countries could help to reduce unemployment in Germany.

But the industrialised nations have not yet reached that point. Since the end of Unctad IV last May they have been unable to arrive at a common stand. It had been hoped that at least the seven most important nations of the West would develop a joint concept at the London Summit. But this did not materialise

The only result of the London meeting in this sector was the vaguely formulated willingness on the part of the United States to co-finance a one-shot special action to the tune of 1,000 million dollars aimed at relieving the debt burden of the poorest of developing

But it is still unknown whether President Carter is prepared to put his share of 375 million dollars in the common pot or whether he wants to

assist the recipients on a bilateral basis.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt put his conditions for this one-shot assistance on the line in London: The deal must not be permitted to prejudice future measures, it must not become automatic. the Opec countries must participate in it, and the whole thing must become part of a policy of give and take.

The Chancellor's hope that agreement would be reached on the question of raw materials failed to materialise. But blame must not be attributed to the Bonn Government alone although it has hitherto been the only government within the EEC which is not prepared to make premature concessions for the sake of apparent peace.

The German position, which had been unclear for more than a year, has meanwhile taken some shape.

It can roughly be described as follows: If the industrialised nations were to give in to demands for a New International Economic Order their economic capacity would be affected to such an extent as to place the free market system in jeopardy without bringing any benefits to the developing nations.

Only a give and take policy can provide genuine assistance.

Investments in the Third World would therefore have to be protected, and the Opec countries would have to participate in all decisions and bear the financial consequences. Moreover, the West must not hesitate to list all commitments which the industrialised nations have already taken upon themof. Virtually all industrialised nations of the West have stepped up their development aid during the past three years - both in relative and in absolute terms.

• Even though only few countries have achieved the target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP in government development aid. developments in this sector have nevertheless been positive. Development aid among OECD countries rose from 11,300 million dollars in 1974 to 13,900 million dollars in 1976.

In the Opec countries it rose from 2,500 million to 2,600 million dollars in 1975 (later figures are not available). In he Comecon countries it dropped from 1,200 million to 800 million dollars in

• The industrialised countries have pledged to pay about 8,000 million dollars through the World Bank subsidiary IDA to the poorer developing nations.

• The European Community concluded the Lomé Agreement with 52 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries through which 3,800 million dollars are to be provided over a five-year period. Of this amount, 420 million dollars are intended for a Fund for the stabilisation of export yields.

 Through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) the European Community has unilaterally reduced tariffs for tropical products, finished and semi-finished goods and for agricultural products from the developing

• At the Jamaica Conference in January 1976 the industrialised nations opened up new sources of credit for raw materials exporting developing countries through the International Monetary Fund to the tune of an estimated 1,500

• Since 1975 developing nations have made more use of IMF credits. The developing nations' share in drawings to offset fluctuations in export yields amounted to 150 million dollars in 1975, rising to 1,500 million dollars in 1976. Normal drawings by developing nations rose during the same period from 500,000 to 800,000 dollars.

• IMF gold sales provided profits of 500 million dollars by April 1977, which went into the Trust Fund providing

The results are nothing to be ashamed credits for the poorest developing nations on favourable terms.

• The ratio and voting rights of developing nations in the IMF have shifted at the expense of the industrialised countries.

• The more than 1,000 million dollars Fund for Agricultural Development. which was established in 1976, has been fed by the industrialised nations to the tune of 576.3 million, by the Opec countries to the tune of 435.5 million and by the developing nations themselves to the tune of 9.3 million dol-

Thus, the Western industrialised nations need not hang their heads in shame. This is particularly true in comparison with the paltry development aid provided by the East bloc which anyway consists primarily of military hardware. In 1975, for instance, the Federal Republic of Germany provided twice as much development aid as all Communist countries put together.

But the developing countries want more. They demand a general moratorium on debts for the poorest nations and those hardest hit by oil price increases.

Government and private indebtedness of the Third World to the West at present amounts to an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 million dollars. It would be impossible to finance a cancellation of these

But in order to show goodwill the West is prepared to offer the poorest of the developing nations the 1,000 million dollar deal agreed at the London Summit for debt relief. The Third World, however, considers this mere alms.

The Germans also consider the Integrated Raw Materials Programme as proposed by the Unctad Secretary General, an unsuitable instrument.

All - and not only the developing raw materials producing countries would profit from such world-wide controls.

The United States, Canada, Australia. South Africa and the Soviet Union would pocket enormous profits while only few developing nations would derive any genuine benefit.

Moreover, price manipulation would interfere in the functioning of commodity markets and rescources in short supply would be used uneconomically.

Public opinion against raw materials plan

here is virtually no chance that the L general public in the Federal Republic of Germany would accept an Integrated Raw Materials Programme and a Common Fund as proposed by the developing nations at Unctad IV. People in this country do not believe that this is a meaningful solution for development

This transpired from the second round of public raw materials hearings in the relevant Bundestag Committee. Participants in the hearings were above all researchers, the churches, labour and

management and business associations. The churches can discern some rudi-

ments of a solution, but they would like the individual points of the Raw Materials Programme to be reviewed.

The economic research institutes were clearly at odds with each other. While the HWWA Institute maintains that development problems cannot be solved terials issue where even individual agreements are meaningful, the Kiel Institute for World Economy, expressed doubts with regard to such agreements.

Much time was devoted to discussion concerning the extent to which raw materials agreements should be permitted to interfere in free market forces. In this connection frequent reference was made to the sorry state of the EEC agricultural systems of the story of contral couples

Business representatives advocated a more open market, more development aid and yield stabilisation rather than an Integrated Raw Materials Programme,

(Handelsblatt, 26 May 1977)

The Bonn Government therefore pm poses a system for the stabilisation of

This would have the advantage of & rectly and genuinely benefiting need countries, would set a ceiling for fine. cial involvement and would not necessi tate interference in price mechanisme

The system would be applicable to a developing countries and would involve 25 commodities. Chancellor Schmidt is moreover, prepared to negotiate the in of raw materials.

Diminished export yields would be offset by low interest loans. Subsidie would be considered in particularly go ous cases. According to German ex mates, the programme would requi 5,000 million dollars if all developing nations were to be included.

The Bonn Government, in consult tion with its partners in the Europea Community, has agreed to "negoin individual raw materials agreements in suitable cases" and to be open-minle concerning a Common Fund.

But Bonn would consider such a Fund only as a clearing house while would offset surpluses and deficits d individual funds. The industrialist nations can no longer raise fundament objections to raw materials agreement because they accepted the procedure passed in Nairobi.

> Rudolf Heli (Die Zeit, 27 May 1975

Economic upswing continuing

The economic upswing is continue according to Deutsches Institution Wirtschaftsforschung, DIW, (Gemu institute for Economic Research) Berlin in it's latest weekly report.

The Institute feels that the optimistic forecasts whereby the growth in the GNP would exceed 5 per cent still holl

DIW believes that the growth in 18 first six months of 1977 will amount b 3.5 per cent over the same period is year. But overall growth should pick of in the second half of the year - prime rily due to increased private consump tion and exports.

Investments for plant and equipment on the other hand, are expected to it only moderately. Low interest rates made investment subsidies are expected! lead to stepped up construction work

The low growth rate in the GNP a the beginning of the year is attributable to increased production (plus 1.5 ft cent). The Institute points to the differ ence in the development of various branches of industry.

Surprisingly, production of capital goods in the first quarter of this yes rose by 3.5 per cent while diminishing in the food industry.

The DIW is anything but optimistic concerning the employment situation Increased production has been achieved by streamlining rather than by the one ployment of new staff.

According to their report "the volume"

of work stagnated in the first quarter ! though the number of employed in slightly. But this increase in employ ment has been offset by generally the ter working hours per capita!"

Poter Wearth

■ INDUSTRY

No. 791 - 12 June 1977

Tourists flock to the ailing Ruhr as blast furnaces close down

The present economic situation in the Ruhr area can be summed up as follows: when anthracite mining and the steel industry are doing badly the whole

The fact that the steel industry does virtually no overtime anymore and that one of four workers works short shift is felt not only by firms supplying the steel industry, but by the region's business as a whole, including even the

Contrary to the commonly-held view that the economic structure of the Ruhr area has been diversified in the past few years - for example by the establishment of plants by Dupont in the east and One in Bochum - the importance of coal mining and the steel industry. which were dominant until the first post-war years, has increased rather than diminished latterly.

Of the 670,000 people employed by industry, some 42 per cent are employed in anthracite mining and in the steel industry. This percentage is only slightly lower than in the heyday of these branches of industry, namely in the fiftics (45 per cent). In other words the Ruhr area's economy is still dominated

Trag is one of the Federal Republic of

Germany's most important trading part-

ners in the Arab world. At times this

rich oil-producing country was even at

the top of the list as an importer of

In 1975, West Germany exported

DM2,600 million worth of goods to Iraq.

But last year this figure dropped to

DM2,200 million. Only Saudi Arabia

bought more German products that year.

Representatives of German companies

in Baghdad expect German exports to

Imq to rise again steeply in the near

future. It is generally agreed that there is

room for expansion in the trade between

Iraq has also stressed its interest in

intensifying trade relations with the

Federal Republic of Germany and its

businessmen are impressed by the high

quality of German goods and the stabil-

A comparison with imports into Iraq

from the East bloc, with which that

country maintains close political ties.

demonstrates Germany's dominant posi-

Only eight per cent of Iraq's imports

The importance of Iraq as a market

for German goods is also evidenced by

the fact that the volume of our trade

with that country is greater than the

trade volume with Japan.

show a steep upward trend. While 1973

exports to that country amounted to a

Germany's trade relations with Iraq

come from Comecon countries.

the two nations.

ity of their prices.

German goods in the Middle East.



This is also borne out by a look at the unemployment rate: While the acrossthe-board national unemployment rate amounts to 4.8 per cent (5.1 per cent in Northrhine-Westphalia), unemployment in the Ruhr stands at 6.2 per cent - a clear indication of structural weakness.

What the area still lacks is a diversified industry and infrastructure — in other words more jobs in service indus-

Düsseldorf is not only the seat of the state government, but also the "desk" of the Ruhr. The Ruhr area itself has no medium or high level authorities.

What has changed is the formerly very inadequate range of educational facilities. Following the founding of the first Ruhr university in Bochum, a number of other universities and institutions of higher learning have followed.

Alas, these institutions have not imparted any major impulses concerning the self-appreciation of the Ruhr's population and its image in the nation as a

DM 1,700 million only one year later, rea-

ching a climax in 1975 with DM2,600

million. The largest single order went to

Mercedes Benz which supplied 19,000

Sixty major German companies estab-

lished representative offices in Baghdad

during the past few years, and many

others are represented by local compa-

According to estimates of the German

Embassy in Baghdad, some 3,500 staff

members of German companies are at

present engaged in implementing vari-

ous projects in Iraq. They are building

cement and textile factories, erecting in-

dustrial plants on a turn-key basis; they

Construction companies are building

roads and bridges across the main rivers,

the Eurphrates and the Tigris. Virtually

all goods are transported by Mercedes

And even Irag's Army, which is

The low-bed lorries transporting tanks

across the country come from the

Federal Republic of Germany. And

during a recent military parade in Bagh-

dad, foreign military brass + especially

from the East bloc - marvelled at

German generators used at the take-off of Soviet-built MIG fighter planes.

German business circles in Baghdad

stress the country's exemplary punctual-

equipped virtually exclusively with Soviet

made material, is a customer of

are installing machinery and building

chicken batteries.

German industry.

vehicles.

Trade with Iraq booming,

but red tape a problem

southern Germany write about the Ruhr or when television deals with the region's problems they do so simply to do "justice" to the Ruhr area — and they do so in cliches. The sad thing about it is that, more often than not, these cliches hit the nail on the head.

Efforts by the Ruhr Settlement Association — so far the only official organisation representing the whole area - to mprove the Ruhr's image are laudable. But the atmosphere of the region,

which has meanwhile assumed the traits of a museum with the slogan "Save the Old Miners' Colonies", becomes embarrassing in light of the fact that tour organisers throughout the nation are arranging sight-seeing trips to the quaint" Ruhr, including the viewing of blast furnaces, many of which have ceased operation.

The coal crisis and the recession in the steel industry, which has lasted for three years now, have contributed towards an ever-increasing number of pensioners among the population. Whole blocks in the traditional mining cities are inhabited virtually exclusively

The only thing that has been built in the Ruhr area in large quantities latterly

annual oil revenues amount to 10,000

million dollars. German shipments are

paid for cash on the nail and without

requests for credit although Iraq belongs

to those oil-producing nations which are

The trade balance between Iraq and

Germany is negative for the former.

West Germany's oil imports from Iraq

amounted to DM600 million last year,

providing this country with a trade sur-

Although German business is general-

y satisfied, there are some complaints

concerning trade with Iraq. That country

has embarked on a socialist economic

course which has a restrictive effect on

private business, and bureaucracy in the

state-owned companies is frequently an

A Mercedes representative in Baghdad

pointed out that the state-owned service

station system has given rise to conside-

rable concern. Mechanics are badly

trained, and there is chaos and confu-

sion when it comes to providing spare

Compaints can also be heard about

the unbelievable lack of interest on the

part of government authorities concern-

Iraq mentioned as an example the plan-

ned construction of two breweries for

which local companies are supposed to

provide the necessary infrastructure.

They have been tinkering with the sup-

State-owned companies evidently do

ing the swift realisation of projects.

A German business rep

ply for two years.

plus of about DM1,500 million.

almost insurmountable obstacle.

in the red at present.

due to the fact that masses of people are concentrated in small areas and have to live more crowded than anywhere else in the Federal Republic of Germany are department stores and supermarkets of all types and sizes. As a result, more and more business-

men are wooing fewer and fewer customers. The primary and secondary industries are struggling to find buyers.

Although the future of anthracite mining has by and large been secured latterly there are still difficult years in store; and the steel industry, too, will emerge from the present crisis in a shrunken form. There are no new impulses and the nostalgia surrounding the old miners' settlements is hardly a cure.

(Handelsblatt, 26 May 1977)

Coal subsidy a dubious crutch

provided German anthracite is adequately subsidised, there is no reason why turning it into electricity should not prove as profitable as nuclear

But the "coal penny", a levy imposed on all electricity users, was depleted by DM294 million in 1976, and the money went to Vereinigte Elektrizitätswerke Westfalen (VEW), Dortmund, to induce it to discontinue operations in its modem electricity works operating on cheap Dutch natural gas.

The purpose of this move was to provide more work for the old anthracite power stations and for the power stations of the Rube area

Every kilowatt hour had to be subsidised by 5.118 pfennigs which, according to the major electricity companies, is twice the amount it costs to produce a kilowatt hour in a nuclear power station.

This calculation is arrived at by dividing the DM294 million by the 5,744 million kilowatt hours which, in 1976. VEW produced in addition to its 1975 production by means of anthracite and in the power stations it acquired from mining companies.

In other words, it cost DM294 million to induce VEW to turn 4.03 million tons of anthracite into electricity.

This means that every ton of coal had to be subsidised to the tune of some DM73 in order to make German coal competitive. This DM73 is slightly more than half the list price for German anthracite.

But this calculation is not as straightforward as it might seem because the DM294 million includes DM56 million which VEW had to pay to Holland for the non-purchase of natural gas under he "take or pay" terms of their contract,

After all, the Dutch stored the necesary gas in order to be able to ship it on demand.

Up to now German law has slipulated that anyone applying for coal subsidies had to prove non-utilisation of equivalent quantities of other energy sources. But this nonsense and the gift to Holland is now to be discontinued.

not believe in haste although beer is in . In any event the VEW board hopes short supply and would bring the internal revenue some DM80 million per will be permitted to continue operating annum in taxes. As a result Germany is in its natural gas power stations once trying to convince Iraq government representatives to provide more incentives to another electricity supply company as for private enterprise. Wolfgang Stockklausner electricity generated by oil.

modest DM113 million, they rose to ity in paying bills - a country whose - (Frankfurler Rundschau, 25 May 1977)

Daimler-Benz in figures

MOTOR MANUFACTURING

Two-fold strategy for Daimler-Benz in world-wide sales battle

Daimler-Benz, motor manufacturers with the largest domestic turnover and certainly the healthiest profit margins in the country, plan to adopt the strategy of a successful soccer team,

The Stuttgart company, which modestly styles itself "not a multi, just a major domestic firm," aims to field an attacking side while maintaining a good defensive record.

The attack will be launched in the private vehicle sector where, starting this year, output is gradually to be increased to half a million cars a year.

This seems bound to hit rival manufacturers; it will certainly do so if managing director Joachim Zahn is right in assuming that growth rates are slowing down as the market nears saturation

Roughly thirty per cent of orders placed last year for a new Mercedes came from customers who in the past have bought their cars from other manu-

Daimler-Benz will need to maintain an impeccable defensive record in the commercial vehicles market, however, where Professor Zahn anticipates a Battle of Europe.

In this battle all that Daimler-Benz can hope for is to maintain its current high share of the market, defending its position tooth and nail from the smallest delivery van to the largest jugger-

The new range of Mercedes minibuses will clash head-on with the Volkswagen range, while Daimler-Benz's managing director has visions of Italian, Swedish, British and French commercial vehicle manufacturers making an all-out effort to corner a larger slice of the domestic

Daimler-Benz's "substantial-share-ofthe domestic commercial market will be defended by price cuts if need be, Professor Zahn hints.

This twofold strategy will have a wealth of repercussions both for the

manufacture of private cars, for one, will need to be decentralised.

This alone is a far-reaching move for the USA. Mercedes, which has in the past concentrated car production at its Unterturkheim and Sindelfingen works, manufacturing engines at Untertürkheim with car bodies and assembly facilities at Sin-

Further expansion having met with misgivings on the part of Baden-Württemberg state planning authorities, commercial vehicle capacity is to be converted to cater for additional

This plan is billed as an instance of management flexibility. The new Mercedes estate car will run off the Bremen assembly lines, probably to be followed by a complete saloon model, production of which will be transferred lock, stock and barrel from Sindelfingen.

At the Mannheim works, where buses are currently manufactured, car seats and a number of engine components from Untertürkheim will soon be manufac-

Delivery dates remain the major difficulty, however, ranging from six to seven months for the S category and sports models to more than two years for the 200 to 280 E Mercedes saloons.

This particular problem will get worse before it gets better, since orders are currently coming in at a rate forty per cent above capacity.

Daimler-Benz have already announced plans to invest 6.000 million deutschmarks, and the first 1,000 million are to be invested in this country in 1977, plus a further 200 million deutschmarks

The company's works in Bremen will benefit to the tune of 230 million deutschmarks this year, while more than 100 million each are to be invested in Kassel and Berlin.

But exports are to be stepped up, especially to the United States, having been deliberately kept on a short rein in company and for its balance-sheet. The 1976 in order to cater for domestic

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them elegantly and

demand. So much of this year's additional output will be shipped straight to

"In the United States even more than elsewhere lengthy delivery dates mean a corresponding loss of market share," Professor Zahn comments.

Daimler-Benz reckon delivery dates would present no further problems if only output could be stepped up by between 20,000 and 30,000 units a year, or about half the number of new Mercedes - roughly 50,000 or so - sold to members of staff last year.

The directors no longer seem as worried as they once were that the increasing importance of commercial vehicles might prove detrimental to the Mercedes image, although they remain peeved by the aggressive tenor of a recent advertising campaign by up-market rivals BMW

Last year the commercial vehicle pronortion of turnover declined for the first time in years, with private cars accounting for 48.2 per cent of sales, as opposed to 46.5 per cent the year before.

This trend is likely to continue, and not merely because of the defensive strategy the company have resolved to adopt in the commercial sector. Middle Eastern countries have cut back on their orders of heavy goods vehicles and output of fifteen-tonners and over has declined eleven per cent to 48,000 units.

Much the same applies to profits. Trucks netted much lower profits as a proportion of the total last year, while the bus division continues to operate at a loss, although it is not as deeply in the red as it once was.

By and large, however, this is because private vehicles are the money-spinners at present. Last year they accounted for more than 9,400 million deutschmarks of total turnover.

Car output in units was up 5.8 per cent, but in turnover terms the increase was a substantial eighteen per cent.

it is hardly surprising that company accountants have had difficulty in producing a statement in which burgeoing profits appear more modest than they

From profits after tax 180 million DM can be seen to have been declared as expenditure to offset what is deemed, in view of inflation, to be only an apparent profit. Capital gains tax is a more accurate reflection of the true profits posi-

Joachim Zahn claims this financial strategy is indispensable. The company will badly need reserves on which to fall back in the course of forthcoming market tussles, he maintains.

Shareholders will feel somewhat less aggrieved now that dividend payments have been increased by 23 million to 225 million DM, or 9.50 DM per fiftydeutschmark share.

This is still a mere one per cent of company turnover, as against 1.3 per cent as recently as 1971, but Daimler-Benz are shortly to raise an additional 170 million marks in share capital and existing shareholders will not have to pay a premium.

Even now that corporation tax reforms have been implemented the rights lights switch to red too fast, that pave issue is likely to be limited to one for ments are too narrow and that bus play one, since dividends will probably dec-

Percentage 1976 change over in millions of deutschmarks Turnover worldwide 23,053 13,096 abroad at home 19,358 Payrolf and velfare spending 5,219 4,805 at home Daimler-Benz AG No. of employees worldwide 160.863 at home 126,652 investment worldwide 744 iomestic Daimler-Benz AG 697 Depreciation domestic 810 Daimler-Benz AG 185 **Faxation** 1,397 1,378 Daimler-Benz AG Annual surplus domestic 413 Daimler-Benz AG 392 Output in units private cars 370,348 commercial vehicles 247,759 a) worldwide b) at home 139,104 Profits per share (in DM) worldwide 33.25

"We are not dogmatic on this point, Professor Zahn says. "You may be sur we shall try to strike a sensible con-

28.20 +39.6

Daimler-Benz AG

Turnover for the year as a whole is expected to increase by between tight and ten per cent. Between January and the end of April the increase was 89 pt

Overall profits will probably have too, but mainly because managing dim tor Zahn reckons interest payments. again provide a welcome boost to fine cial prospects.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 May 191"

Elderly prefer to go by foot

Plderly people cover greater distance on foot than they do by public transport, according to a survey of realusers over the age of sixty. But one in four of those questioned reckon to feel unsure of themselves in traffic.

The survey was commissioned by the Federal Road Research Institute, Co logne, and conducted by the road safety. research working party at Bielefeld Unit

Old people, it seems, tend to direct their feet to the doctor's surgery, to shops, churches, cemeteries, parks and restaurants.

They are more likely to visit for than relations, excepting only their children. One in three of the over-sixties questioned visit their children nearly every day because, of course, they live

Most destinations are reached on fool as a rule. Old folk occasionally travel by car, but very seldom use public trans-

One in four, or 24.9 per cent, to be precise, admit to feeling somewhat unsure of themselves in traffic. The most frequent complaints are that traffic line further in the short term. high up. (Die Welt, 26 May, 1972)

ENERGY

No. 791 - 12 June 1977

Growian, world's biggest windmill, planned as new source of power

Energy consumption and gross national product are closely interlinked, and in this country certainly seem to go hand in hand.

"Energy," Bonn Research Minister Hans Matthöfer recently noted, "is Man's foremost aid in influencing the environment with a view to improving living conditions."

So it is hardly surprising that as raw materials grow scarcer the industrialised countries are investing in alternative en-

Coal, gas, oil and uranium not being available in unlimited quantities, we are left with fire, water, Earth and air - the four elements of the Ancient Greeks.

In comparison with fossil and fissile fuels these four have much in their fayour. Unlike conventionally-fired power stations and the pace of industrial development as a whole they are envirenmentally unimpeachable at a time when increasing attention is being paid to pollution levels.

There are instances of all four "elements" being harnessed here and now to generate power for Mankind: fire and water in France, Earth and air in this

For "fire" read "solar energy" and the answer is France's experimental solar power station in the Pyrenees, while another power station is harnessing tidal power along France's Atlantic scaboard. Heat pumps can generate power from residual heat in the Earth itself. In



Schleswig-Holstein alone an estimated 100 single-family homes are heated in this way. And when it comes to element No. 4, the wind, there is Growian.

Growian stands for Grosse Windenergie-Anlage and is a jumbo windmill, or will be, since as yet it exists only on paper. But officials at the non-nuclear energy research department of the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology envisage Growian towering sky-high somewhere along the North Sca coast before many more years have elapsed.

It would be the world's biggest windmill. After comparison of four designs Ministry officials in Bonn have opted for the Hütter model, Professor Ulrich Hütter of Stuttgart's university plans to mount on a steel pylon at least seventy metres (229ft 8in) tall a rotor consisting of two long, narrow fibreglass-reinforced blades that will rotate at high speed.

The rotor blades will have a diameter of between eighty and 100 metres (262ft and 328ft) and are specially designed to rotate steadily even when the wind changes direction.

On paper Growian appears powerful, stormproof and undemanding in the

materials and space it will require. It powers its generator via an axle in the way that might be expected of a windmill, so the basic design remains the same as it has always done

By 1980 Growian could be generating two to three megawatts in a location where there is no shortage of stiff breezes. Bremerhaven reckons it fills this bill admirably and Horst Grunenberg, the city's MP in Bonn, is confident that Bremerhaven stands a fair chance of selection from among the four applicants to host the power station project.

Horst Grunenberg advocated experiments with windmills back in 1973 when spiralling oil prices first made people seriously consider alternative energy, but his idea was shelved as soon as the immediate shortage no longer loom-

But it was revived as soon as nuclear power came to be regarded as a more dubious option, and the Ministry of Research, which between 1974 and 1976 allocated a mere 3,352,300 deutschmarks for research into wind power, has earmarked roughly five million marks for Growian preliminaries alone. The total project will cost somewhere in the region of twenty million deutschmarks.

The immediate objective is to draft blueprints for construction work. Additional research must be conducted to ensure that the rotor blades remain stable and that pylon and rotor do not part company as a result of oscillation.

A number of meteorological issues also await an answer and, last but not least, the most suitable location must be selected.

Research has already been commissioned and will, the Ministry says, probably start this June and be completed by August next year. The MAN company will be awarded the research contract and, assuming there are no further hitches, construction work could start at the end of 1978 after research results have been evaluated.

So the twenty-million-deutschmark windmill could be in operation by mid-

Since the location must be windswept, Bremerhaven MP Horst Grunenberg remains optimistic that the North Sea port will breeze in first among would-be Growian locations.

Five metres per second is Bremerhaven's year-round wind average, which happens to be the ideal wind speed, or so specialists seen to feel.

Bremerhaven, population 140,000, may also prove a suitable location in another respect. It is also the location of an experimental garbage-fired power station or power-generating incinerator likewise a Ministry-backed research pro-

If Growian is built near the incinerator the power it generates can easily be fed into the grid. Bremerhaven would be happy to provide the site free of charge, complete with space for research facilities and accommodation.

Peak power demand in Bremerhaven is an estimated sixty megawatts. One of these days the city hopes to generate one sixth of this total from wind and garbage - alternative energy with a ven-Jutta Kleine

(Kieler Bachrichten, 25 May 1977)

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face contours.

is cleansing.

This, then, is Stage One of the Knih

Franz Josef Knubben remembers!

how his grandmother used to bleach he

washing, and he conducted one experi

ment after another until he had dism

vered the right dosage of ultra-violet a

diation and a dash of ozone to kill he

He uses quartz valves that are a

found in hospitals, where they are use

In Stage Three the paper is given;

generous helping of vitamin B 6: "Even

substance used is completely harmles

both for the work of art and for the

operator," Franz Josef Knubben poin

Vitamin treatment conserves and b

munises the paper so satisfactorily it

the guarantee period has been extended

from ten to seventy years. "Paper rest

ration has gone as far as it need go." h

As a frequent visitor to museums a

galleries and private collections From

Josef Knubben is fully conversant will

the state of decay of works of art in this

country. Art worth thousands of million

of deutschmarks is steadily disintegal

commissions were placed by foreign car-

tomers. Fellow-restorers are only slow

beginning to acknowledge his method

and the ignorance and mistrust d

owners and custodians of works of a

Franz Josef Knubben can now la

claim to success stories that have eame

him an international reputation. For the

past two years the Brücke Museum in

Berlin has entrusted him with its resto-

ration work, including watercolous by

Max Pechstein and prints by its

Schmidt-Rottluff and Ernst Ludwig

He has also restored more than 1,200

Knubben has likewise been entrated

drawings, watercolours, prints and Rhiz

are but slowly being dispelled.

It is no coincidence that his first

inventor comments.

ing, he claims.

bacteria and bleach the paper.

to sterilise operating-theatres.

ben treatment: neutralisation. Stage Tre

But woodworm is no guarantee that furniture is antique, and spots, stains and discoloration of one kind or another do not make prints more venerable or, for that matter, valuable.

If prints are stored at unsatisfactory temperatures and degrees of humidity they can be transformed within a week into little more than charcoal drawings prior to vanishing as if by magic.

Or let us imagine you are the proud owner of a Nolde print of horses in a meadow. The print is mounted on cardboard and the acid in the board attracts the ink so that you virtually have an offprint - were it not for the fact that the original print is ruined in the proc-

Franz Josef Knubben of Lechenich. near Cologne, is probably the art restorer who has devoted most thought and research in recent years to the problems involved in rescue bids to salvage works of art on paper or textiles.

Over the years he has earned an international reputation as an art restorer - so much so that his health began to suffer from inhaling the toxic furnes of chemicals used in his work.

Benzole and tetrachloride fumes started to corrode the mucous membrane in his nose and throat and, oddly enough, it was his doctor who first made the suggestion that prompted him to experiment with an entirely new method of treating ailing prints.

Before setting up in practice on his own, "paper doctor" Franz Josef Knubben spent 26 years as an art restorer at Cologne's Wallraf-Richartz Museum.

Then, with his health savaged by the toxic fumes with which his "patients" were treated, he consulted a medical practitioner who suggested to him that there might be chemical analogies between the treatment of people and of works of art.

As a result the Cologne art restorer set about devising a method of treating ailing prints that is, perhaps, best described as homoeopathic.

The caustic chemicals traditionally used in restoration work achieve temporary results by means of what could be termed shock treatment. But in the long term further decay is sure to result.

Franz Josef Knubben has new ways of restoring works of art

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

phate, which gradually destroys the fibre of the paper on which a work of art is

What is more, the glue that also forms part of the paper is dissolved, with the result that the surface grows porous and the ink too is dissolved.

"A fair number of people seem to use brand-same detergents to clean their pictures," Herr Knubben relates. Not long ago he was sent an old English print on parchment which a would-be restorer had scrubbed with scouring sand.

As luck would have it, Franz Josef Knubben managed to salvage this particular print, but more often than not he advises customers to keep their fingers

There are limits to even his ability to restore works of art to their pristine glory. There is nothing that even Franz Josef Knubben can do about a book that is on the point of dissolving into

There are four courses of treatment to which the prints entrusted to his care are subjected in varying degrees, depending on the extent of damage they have

Neutralisation, cleansing, conservation and restoration are the four stages, and the intensive-care unit at Franz Josef Knubben's surgery consists of three

The first room contains an assortment of chemicals and equipment he uses to analyse the make-up of the materials he is expected to salvage. The second contains his machine.

complete with process computer. The machine room looks like a cross between a space lab and a chemicals labo-

Franz Josef Knubben, who personally designed, constructed and financed his restoration machine, knows only too well how much work and material went

It incorporates 10,000 metres of cable

No alternot is undertaken to counter and 4,200 soldered joints. The machine, the long-term effects of aluminium sul- to which improvements and additions are regularly made, performs mechanically operations that used to be carried out by hand. Its current value is an estimated three and a half million deutschmarks.

The machine can process up to 200 prints a day and does so at less expense than craftsmen who still perform the various operations manually - partly because Knubben charges for labour and materials rather than a rate based on the market value of the work of art.

The first treatment the paper or textile undergoes is a bath in oxygenated water to remove chlorine and static electricity and render the material suitable for further mechanical handling.

Paper in this context can be a book, a letter, a watercolour, a print or a document of one kind or another. Textiles mean fabric of any kind except canvas.

Then Franz Josef Knubben adjusts the programme setting and switches on the device that measures the pH value. showing whether the patient is suffering from acidity or alkalinity or has been restored to neutral.

Once the needle on the pH scale points to a reassuring figure seven, exactly midway between zero and fourteen. the paper or textile may be expected to retain its condition for decades - provided it is suitably stored.

The print is then dried in a special chamber that is initially befogged as droplets of water are atomised into 50,000 particles each. :

This process is essential in order to ensure that the glue in the damp paper is softened, but not washed away.

memorabilia in the possession of Bomi What is more, paper dried in this municipal art museum. chamber is not pressed in the conventional manner, like a photographic print with the artistic legacy of August Mack after it has been fixed in the darkroom. while interest in his methods in Scand-An etching, for instance, will leave an navia is so great that a second workshop

imprint in the paper that can easily be

felt by the fingertips — but not if it has

been pressed after restoration. Knub-

is shortly to be set up there. But his most successful work over in past three years has unquestionably been his restoration of paper that has been singed or burnt.

Singeing can in many cases be treated in such a way that the writing or print can be deciphered, while brittle paper can, depending on the extent of decay be restored to its original flexibility.

Tears or holes in the paper present my problems either. Franz Josef Knubba inserts the damaged sheet of paper be tween two screens. Water is then pourt into the tank to a level just above the surface of the screens.

The "paper doctor" then sprink ly with a whisk. The water is the drained, leaving the pulp to settle in the holes and tears and repair the damage

Franz Josef Knubben already know which objets d'art he next proposes revolutionise when restoration work required. He intends to restore old flag and banners.

These are usually military regalia an advanced state of decay which are brittle that they cannot be taken out of the showcase withe of disintegration. the showcase without running the diff

Declaration of the past they have simply been coated in wax, but with the passage of

ben's patients retain their original at

Man's dreams of flying, and the reality

The theme of the Fine Arts Section L. of the Recklinghausen Ruhr Festival ("Flying - A Dream") is sufficiently encompassing to track down the numerous flying motifs in Francesco Goya's dialectic oueuvre and to illustrate the whole dramatic range of flying ... flying as dream and nightmare, imagination

Goya dealt with flying time and again: as myth, religious vision, fiction and caricature, social criticism and "dream of reason" and as allegory of opposites.

In his works we find flying as symbol of time in flight, of freedom and war, of famine, of reason and superstition, of folly and fear and, finally, of being in love. All of this has been endowed with wings, symbolising extraordinary power. Goya's flight motifs in this show are symbolic of fascination, progress and wanton destruction. They depict flying as Man's age-old longing and as a threat at the same time.

From Icarus' reckless flight to the proximity of the sun, which melted his wings, all the way to the moonflights of the Americans - the range of this enthralling theme lends the exhibition playful as well as threatening aspects.

Among flying machine models suspended from the ceiling there is Otto lilienthal's swing-wing flying apparatus, Tatlin's "Letatlin" and numerous small and large fantasy contraptions by vontemporary artists.

There is a continuously inflating and collapsing hot-air balloon, hundreds of colourful chidren's balloons, etchings of the first balloon flights from Nadar's collection, photographs of the fearful air attacks during World War II and photomontages of space exploits, all surrounded by some 200 paintings, aquarelles and etchings with flight motifs.

This horror staging of a curio show lends the dream of flying its terrifying aspects along the lines of Goya's visions as depicted in his "Caprichos": monsters born out of a dream.

In many ways, this exhibition represents a continuation of Harald Szeemann's show entitled Junggesellenmaschinen (Bachelors' Machines). The difference lies in the propulsion mechanisms which led to the invention of such machines.

While in the case of Junggesellenmaschinen the artistic imagination revolved around the wish to defend a sphere of living and to seek full autonomy for the individual, where flying is concerned it was aimed at designing flying apparatus with which to conquer new spheres of experience, to experience zero gravity and to discover changed perspectives of adventure.

the artist as inventor. Daedalus — sculptor, architect and inventor - escapes the Minoan Labyrinth thanks to his own inventiveness.

He devises wings for himself made of feathers and wax and flees as a bird. Leonardo da Vinci redeems the mythological figure, providing a scientific basis to the fantastic idea of lifting off our earth on wings.

In the centuries that followied too, artists devoted their imagination to technical developments. Nadar, whose collection has so enriched the exhibition with satirical works on balloon flights, was probably one of the last artists to

put their inventiveness to good use.

An enthusiastic flyer himself, he built the balloon "Le Géant" in which he flew twice, founded the Society for the Promotion of Air Traffic with Machines Heavier than Air, and initiated the use of balloons during the siege of Paris in 1870. Only the technical achievements which revolutionised the 20th century broke up the original unity of art and technology. They went their separate ways. Inventors became engineers and scientists, placing their inventions entirely in the service of production and technology, while artists increasingly opposed

But soon overtaken by progress, their designs of machines could no longer be realised. Moreover, the artists intentionally used their inventions as barriers against machines, which were by now aimed entirely at production. Reality superseded fiction.

But at the beginning of this century scenticism was still tempered by fascination. Delaunay, for instance, matched the movement euphoria of the Futurists by his enthusiasm for rotating discs of colour, rotating propellers, aircraft and flight perspectives.

He viewed technical innovations with the eyes of a child, with bewilderment and admiration

He looked at the grandiose fireworks as if blinded: "Departure, flame, evolution of aircraft. Everything is roundness: sun, earth, horizon, the plethora of intensive living - heaven above the cities, dirigibles, towers, aircraft. The entire poetry of modern living is my art."

This was propounded by him as his unequivocal creed. His pictorial homage to the flyer Bleriot of 1914 is also a hymn in which he depicts the simultaneousness of different perspectives, the turbulence of movement seen from the bird perspective as well as from that of



Dicken Eames: Fliegermaschine für einen kleinen Mann, 1973 (Flying Machine for a Small Man. 1973)

Gustav Vriesen writes in his monograph: "The designer Delaunay views the designer Bleriot as his brother." Such fraternisation is hardly imagin-

able today. The Second World War at the latest led to the turning point. While some artists engaged in apocalyptic visions, prophesying decline through technology, others attempted to re-mythologise the possible by fictionali-

Panamarenko, for instance, builds anachronistic flying machines which can no longer lift off the ground.

Apart from models of civilian and military aircraft, photographs of spacecraft and the whole range of incredibly perfected technology that overshadows everything known hitherto, contemporary artists depict almost exclusively the dangerous side of machinery and its indiosynerasies - the vicious circle of non-functioning.

The extreme form of the apocalyptic aspect of this theme will be experienced at the "documenta", if HA Schult "succeeds" in staging the crash of an aircraft in a garbage dump near New York and the disaster can be viewed on TV screens the octagonal Hercules Room in Barbara Catoir (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltung für Deutschland, 25 May 1977)

Trade unions' prize for culture awarded

The Culture Prize of the Federation L of German Trade Unions which has hitherto been awarded primarily for the life work of individuals is in future. to have a more promotional character and provide, above all, financial and idealistic

The award to the Grips Theatre and the Institute for Project Studies Joes justice to this objective by promoting both critical and practical cultural work as well as theoretical and scientific re-

This was emphasised by Karl Schwab, a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of German Trade Unions, in charge of cultural policy, at the presentation of the DM25,000 prize in Recklinghausen.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 25 May 1977)

Germanic National Museum 125 years old

t was at the summer 1852 Congress of history of art and culture in the Ger-German Historians and Archaeologists man-speaking region, dating from prein Dresden that Freiherr Hans von und Aufsess founded the Germanic National Museum under the slogan 'Germanic Museum, Property of the German Nation".

The museum which, according to the institution for the scientific teaching of opened six months later — on 3 January 1853 — in Nuremberg.

In time for its 125th anniversary celebration on 1 and 2 June the museum has re-opened newly arranged departments and will boast several exhibitions. This also marks the end of recon-

struction following heavy destruction a reconstruction which began in the fifties and cost about 57 million deutschmarks. The museum's exhibits which meet international standards cover an ment, the state of Bavaria and the city area of 26,000 square metres.

The Germanic National Museum with

history to the present, is the only institution of its kind in Germany.

Its collection consists of more than half a million items of art, cultural history and books. Its pre-history and early history collections, art galleries, etchings, founder's wish, was to become a national library, archives, numismatic collections, weapons, hunting implements and music German literature, history and art, was history department should, strictly speaking, be separate museums in their own

The museum's problems lie in its size. Its budget for personnel is too small, and as a result it has an insufficient number of solentists at its disposal:

The institution, which was founded as a foundation, still exists in that form, Its founder had hoped that the necessary funds would be raised by the citizens, but now it is the federal Governof Nuremberg which foot the adminis-

trative bill. its manifold collections related to the But all actual museum activities (pur-

chases, publications, exhibitions and lectures) have to be paid out of membership fees of the Promotion Association and out of donations.

Director-General Dr Arno Schönberger is thus pretty much in the same boat as the founder of whom it is said that "he became the greatest beggar of his time from whom no one was safe."

Dr Schönberger sees preservation as the museum's present task. He points out that the museum is once more considered a major means of communication by the public, which is evidenced by the work of the Art Education Centre with the help of which thousands of schoolchildren are taught in the museum every year.

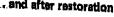
This interest, says Dr Schönberger, is not due to nostalgia, but to the manyfaceted life of past eras.

...The former director, Ludwig Grote, wrote about the founder in 1952, saying that "although; his programme was utopian and notwithstanding constant opposition to his all-German idea, his will triumphed in the end.".

... Viewed in this light, the much-discussed National Foundation; already exists in the form of the Germanic National Museum - albeit not in the mind of the publication

-: 1999 1 . St Karl-Hormann Eckmann (Bremer Nachrichten, 26 May 1977)









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MEDICINE

Infectious diseases are still hard to eliminate

Infectious diseases are not yet under control, said Professor Hans-Joachim Welse, of the Federal Health Office, in Berlin, speaking at the Congress of the German Association for Combating Children's and Other Virus Diseases and the German Green Cross in Munich,

According to Professor Weise, most of oday's infectious diseases are connected with our modern way of life and are therefore hard to eliminate. They can certainly not be wiped out by protective vaccinations alone. He pointed out that vaccination must be supplemented by far-reaching social, economic and hy-

Though our high degree of civilisation hus eliminated — or almost eliminated inany types of bacteria and viruses, it has also provided a new breeding ground for some of them. The interplay between virus host and environment is out of kilter, and for many potential bacteria the "ecological niche Man" has become attractive once more.

Professor Weise drew particular attention to the spread of veneral diseases. Of all infectious diseases reported last year, 34 per cent were transmitted by sex, 36 per cent by inhalation and only 30 per cent only.

The reasons for this change in the pattern of disease transmission and for the shift to to the sex organs are the "promiscuity of affluence", "hidden prostitution", "sex tourism", illegal immigration of foreign workers and growing carelessness in the use of contraceptives.

Diseases transmitted by animals are also on the increase, having reached 15

Another alarming element is encephalitis resulting from ticks.

This so-called tick encephalitis, which was formerly known only in Eastern Eu-

Continued from page 10

But time is short. Between 1968 and

1970 the contents of the Gropius ar-

chives decayed a further thirty per cent.

"Just imagine," he adds, "they even store the individual sheets of paper in

The average collector should not fir

it too difficult to heed Franz Josef

Knubben's advice. Unsatisfactory storage

conditions, environmental pollution and

the acid content of mountings and back-

His advice is to use only mountings,

which contain no free or uncombined

acids. Nearly all cardboard is acidic,

which is the kiss of death for the prints

There is only one manufacturer of

non-acidic boards in the Federal Repub-

lic. Collectors should make a point of

where paper decay is concerned.

that are mounted on it.

the fabric.

plastic folders."

rope, has now spread to the Federal Republic of Germany - especially to southern Baden, Lower Franconia and Lower Bavaria. This disease affects not only

farm and forest workers, but also hikers. Professor Weise attributed the spread of salmonella to mass animal husbandry and modern meat processing methods.

The changing course of infectious diseases - so to speak a new marching order of viruses - which can best be explained by migration and adaptation of the various kinds of viruses requires new methods in the immunisation of the jeopardised and the treatment of sick people.

The usual protective vaccination frequently comes too late or serum from weak or dead bacteria obtained from animal blood is not sufficiently effective. In some instances alien protein leads to so-called serum diseases resulting from

There are however changes in the offing in that sector. It will soon become feasible to produce serum from human blood and to use it for the prevention and cure of discases. The Munich Congress devoted two days to this

he DM300,000 Ernst Jung Prize for ■ medicine — the Federal Republic of Germany's financially most rewarding prize - has been shared by a German and an American researcher.

The German immunologist Professor Georg Springer of Evanston, Illinois, and the American internist Professor John West of La Jolla, California, personally received the prize in Hamburg.

The award was instituted by the Hamburg businessman Ernst Jung in 1975 and was first awarded last year following Herr Jung's death.

asking for its product by name at the

dealer's where they have their prints time the wax grows no less brittle than Cardboard manufactured in the im-Franz Josef Knubben plans to coat mediate post-war years is the worst, the flag or banner in a special silk fibre manufactured in the United States. This Franz Josef Knubben maintains. It confibre allows air to pass through, so the tains so much chlorine, ammonia and ferrous sulphate that paper mounted on flag remains (or is rendered) flexible. Knubben would with the work of reit rots in next to no time.

Paper and textiles are living materials, storing the papers of Walter Gropius in Knubben is at pains to reiterate. They Berlin. They include many varieties of paper, some of which he has yet to are organic beings, just like humans and animals, and not inanimate objects.

Chipboard also has a high acid rating and corrode paper that is mounted on it. Passe-partout only conserves the print when it is non-acidic and allows sufficient air to circulate.

Acrylic glass or a plate glass frame without passe-partout deprive the print of air and accelerate its decay. Acrylic glass also charges the paper fibre with static electricity, speeding up the process of decomposition.

Plastic frames make a print sweat. ing sheets are the principal offenders Safes may keep thieves at bay, but their contents grow too dry, with results even worse than theft. A work of art that has backing sheets, passe-partout and frames been stolen may at least be recovered; one that has disintegrated is gone for

Steel filing cabinets, on the other hand, are like a sauna bath - except that paper does not take kindly to this treatment. Rosemarie Bölts

(Deutsche Zeitung, 20 May 1977)

subject with its many still open ques-

The substances making it now already possible to administer "passive vaccination" instead of the active form by animal serum against certain infections are protein antibodies.

They form in people who have been vaccinated against infectious diseases or those who have weathered them. But the production of an effective serum requires blood plasma from between 1,000 and 2,000 people.

Such passive immunisation provides instant — if only temporary — protection. It can be used in emergency cases as in the case of bites from a dog suspected of being rabid or in case of liphtheria.

This method is also extremely helpful cases for which there is no active immunisation as yet as for instance infectious hepatitis or encephalitis.

This type of vaccination can also be used for mumps and measles (according to Professor Weise, both these diseases are latterly gaining in importance).

Passive vaccination can also be used in cases of tetanus, German measles and smallpox (once this vaccination is no longer compulsory). It can also help mothers with a negative rhesus factor to develop antibodies, thus preventing danger to the child.

A considerable number of applications for the production of such vaccines has been received by the Federal Office for

Serums and Vaccines. Karl Stankiewitz (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 21 May 1977)

Two share Ernst Jung prize for medicine

The prize is awarded for medical discoveries which "are already helping Man" - always on 18 May, Ernst Jung's

Professor Springer was awarded the prize for developing a skin test by means of which early diagnosis of breast cancer and other malignant tumours has become

The method is relatively simple and similar to the tuberculosis test. Successes so far have been excellent, according to Professor Springer. The medical principle underlying this test could also possibly be used for the cure of malignant growths. Medical tests are still in pro-

Professor West received the prize for fundamental work on the oxygen absorption of blood in the lungs. He discovered that the functioning of the lung is considerably affected by gravity which is particularly conspicuous in cases of shock or in the case of emphysema of

According to the Jung Foundation committee, Professor West's work led to erable progress in the treatment of accident cases and lung diseases.

The practical application of his findings has already greatly benefited innumerable people suffering from respiratory ailments throughout the world.

Professor Springer has lived and worked in the United States since 1951, but has retained his German citizenship. The internist, Professor West, comes

from Australia. He accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary during his 1953 conquest of Mount Everest in order to be able to study breathing at great altitudes.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 23 May 1977)

Too-short limbs can now be lengthened

Deople with limbs of different length due to illness usually feel hand capped, especially when the legs are i fected. They have to wear orthogen shoes, which are conspicuous and as thetically unsatisfactory.

As a result, these people frequent prefer to do without such aids, which leads to an awkward and unhealthy as

Corrective surgery has also left a ga deal to be desired. The only choicely to surgeons was to shorten the healing leg by removing a section of bone, mostly from the thigh.

The result is that both legs are so sequently of equal length while then tient as a whole has become shorters: thus out of proportion. The length stride is shortened and frequently h knees are at different heights.

As a result, a new method of the ment is being worked on at various sa gical centres in the Federal Republica Germany. This involves leaving the hethy leg untouched and stretching b short one by up to 22 cm.

The advantages of this method have recently been explained by Profess Heinz Wagner, head of the Orthopada Clinic of Altdorf near Nuremberg ! means of photographs of patients.

The success of this type of treatmet is startling. It enables surgeons t stretch the femur and, in some istances, the fibula to such an edic within a matter of months that the formerly badly malformed patient as quires a perfectly normal appearance

In one case it was possible to and the legs of a child suffering from &: fism by 13 cm. The same method: also be used to stretch arms.

Professor Wagner described the procedure as follows: A long metal pin: inserted at the upper and lower ends the bone to be stretched. These pin protrude through the skin.

The bone is then sawn through in the centre and a telescopic extrusion medanism is attached to the pins. From the on the patient himself controls to growth of his leg by turning a knobe the telescope by 1.5 mm a day.

New bone tissue forms where " bone has been sawn through, im lengthening it. However the lengthens bone must be supported by a steel plus at the end of the treatment.

This new method could restore nominate al appearance to people who have he herto depended on unsightly orthops dic shoes.

But since the operation is rain complicated and requires a great deal surgical know-how, Professor Wagns recommends that only a limited numb of patients be treated in this manner: above all young people between the of 8 and 20 where the difference in length of the limbs is at least 4 cm. ...

In all cases this method requires cooperation on the part of the patient In the case of children suffering from dwarfism Professor Wagner says "the argument that dwarfs measur less than 110 cm cannot integrate in ciety because, for instance, they cannot reach a bank teller's window or use public telephone is perfectly valid.

"But even so, an operation is only if dicated if the patient is likely to cooper ate and if it can be expected to achieve an extension of the patient's height of more than 10 cm."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 May 1974)

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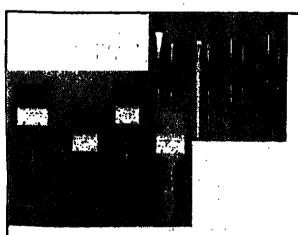
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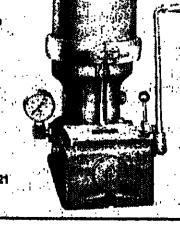


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It was, after all, only a club and no legal entity. But encouragement b

given. Senators Klaus Riebschläger

Harry Liehr put in appearances, as 4 the borough burgomasters of Weddin

Lilo Berger, a Christian Democra Bundestag deputy, was voted an ho

The club's finest hour came in 19

It was in April, Anni Mittelstädt no

and she was unable to get a good night

sleep. "You will just have to write ale

ter to the head of State," she told b

self, did so, and before she knew who

Anni Mittelstädt was invited

Schloss Belevue, the Berlin residence

the Federal President. Gustav Re

mann presented the chub with a che

for 500 deutschmarks and decorated

Mittelstadt with the Federal Orden

particularly from the United States

ask questions about what life as a mile

They sometimes come because the

going to be a film about posts

Berlin, sometimes because they are wi

ing a PhD thesis about the post-warti

The club once had 141 member

Only 49 are left. Many have died p

some are too ill to attend functions:

Anni Mittelstädt put down her su

and pickage for good in 1952. At d

meetings members are forever excharge

ing reminiscences, but sometimes the

children and grandchildren also attend

Fulda. But the club's days are white!

tive", Anni Mittelstädt says, and @for

members readily agree. She mean,

course, pre-war Berhin. But maybe

also has in mind the immediate post-

"Berlin used to be much more and

They do amateur dramatics, hold a

gularly. There are no newcomers.

clearer was like.

tory of the city.

numbered.

Visitors still turn up now and ag:

she was it all started happening.

Wilmersdorf and Neukölln.

HISTORY

Poignant memories for the women who cleared the bomb rubble of Berlin

once a month two to three dozen el-derly ladies meet at a Berhin restau
"By the time winter came round we rant. They congregate round a blue silk were no longer merely registering the club pennant on which a spade and a pickaxe are embroidered in gold.

. There is no speechmaking and the usual accountrements of club life. Leading politicians seldom attend club gatherings. Yet this club is a fiving testimony to post-war history in Germany in general and Berlin in particular.

Its members have not forgotten the role they once played in contemporary history - a backbreaking contribution to post-war recovery that earned them a place in history itself.

They are the Berlin rubble-clearers' club, which was constituted twelve years ago. Nowhere but in Berlin with its sense of history could one imagine a club being formed in memory of a period which most people who lived through it would soonest forget.

Who were the rubble-clearers, or Trümmerfrauen as they are known in German? It is no use consulting an encyclopaedia. This is one entry that is missing under the letter T. Unless you happen to know who they were and what they did you could let your imagination wander for a month of Sundays without appreciating the elbow-grease they contributed towards the history of the post-war era.

Rubble was certainly an apt description of what was left of Berlin after VE Day. The city was in mins. The men were either dead, missing in action or in PoW camps in Russia, France, Italy and elsewhere.

So women were left with the job of clearing up the ruins. They were paid 63 nfennigs an hour.

Anni Miffelstädt, club chairman, calls the aftermath of war and defeat, "First, when the Russians came, we women formed gangs of volunteers raised by (Nazi) Party members.

"Then, in September, sites were established on a regular basis, building contractors switched to demolition and clearance work and adverts began to appear on the hoardings for women to work as rubble clearers."

The concept of the Trümmerfrau was not coined until a couple of years later, however. By 1947 or so, when the Russians were starting to make life difficult in the divided city. American correspondents started to refer to the phe-

These women working eight- on tenhour days sorting, clearing and carting away the rubble suddenly came to symbolise more than mere cheap labour.

"There is no mistaking the spirit of Berlin, even in the ruins that are all that is left of Hitler's madness. Even the ruins convey the unmistakable atmosphere of Berlin," Rudolf Pechel wrote in November 1946.

"For a time," he added, "it looked as though Berlin might never recover from the checrlessness of its post-war condition - a condition that served only to emphasise the tragedy of a city lacking in water, gas, electricity, public transport, garbage disposal, regular food supplies and even money.

"The prevailing sentiments were hopelessness and despair. People's faces were stark with anxiety ..."

course of events, but starting to think in terms of starting afresh and making Berlin a city fit to live in again."

This, then, is what it was like, and the women who cleared the rubble were an undeniable sign of the times.

"Our possessions were reduced to little or nothing," Anni Mittelstädt recalls. "The only commodity of which there was no shortage was work.

"We started at seven in the morning and worked until five in he afternoon, with half an hour for lunch and a quarter of an hour for breakfast.

"The older women cleaned up bricks. carted them in barrows. Rubble was sorted immediately, with bricks that were still in one piece being taken to the women who cheaned them up, chopping off the mortar.

"The bricks were then arranged in piles of 1,000 per four piles. Whole bricks were immediately put to use in reconstruction. Broken bricks and rubble were driven to Tegel where they were used to make up the foundations of the second airport runway."

How many women worked in rubble clearance? Anni Mittelstädt does not know. They certainly came from all walks of life and classes of society.

Frau Mittelstädt first worked in the city-centre near the old Rathaus, which is now in East Berlin. She remembers Lourise Schroeder's short term as Oberbürgermeister. She also remembers Ernst Reuter, the Blockade and the Air-

The wages rubble clearers were paid was just about enough to pay the rent and buy such food as was available on ration. It was certainly not enough to pay for anything extra.

In 1945 Anni Mittelstädt was a 45year-old widow. Her pension rights were a matter for conjecture. Her eldest son had been killed in action in Russia, her daughter was a prisoner of war.

Only her youngest son was still at home. "He is now a foreman at Siemens," she adds. In other words, she led a fairly average life for those days.



"In May 1945 we felt Berlin would For 63 pfennigs an hour they cleaned up the city's ruins

says, but they were never far from tears either. Yet they stuck together through thick and thin.

"There were days in September 1945 when a woman would turn up crying her eyes out. She had just learnt that her husband had been killed in action.

"Then another woman would arrive with the news that her husband had returned from Imprisonment. One woman helped another and, you know, suffering was something we shared in common. The spirit of togetherness survives to this day."

Reconstruction was the keyword, and with hardship on all sides homes were rebuilt well into the late fifties. Many post-war tenement blocks would already look better for demolition. They were never a sight for sore eyes, just homes hurriedly built at a time when what people needed most was a toof over

In he economic miracle years that followed the 1948 currency reform and the introduction of the deutschmark the work of the rubble clearers was gradually forgotten - even by the women who id toiled away amid the ruins. ...

Trümmerfrauen did not hit the headlines again until 1964 when Bild-Zeitung called on former rubble clearers to write in and recall their experiences.

At a Christmas party attended by Willy Brandt, Armi Mittelstädt suddenly thought what a good idea it would be to set up a club. "Go ahead and do it," Herr Brandt said.

Willi Meisel, the entertainer, lent a hand. "He really got things moving," Frau Mittelstädt recalls. The only club regulation that was introduced and has since been strictly enforced is 'no religion' and 'no politics'."

Back in those rubble-clearing days a generation ago there was an inergi-The club suffered several setbacks Willy Brandt went to Bonn as Foreign able but unmistakable sense of solid: Minister and later Chancellor, Willi Meity. There was little to eat. It was to sel died. Willy Brandt's successors as People did not get much sleep. But it Mayor of Berlin, especially Klaus Schutz. paid more attention to the needs others - probably more than people! no longer bothered about the Trummertoday - and because they depended "Once only, on the twenty-fifth anni-

much more on each other. Frau Mittelstädt is upset by versary of the Blockade, Herr Schutz thoughtless and impudent behaviour schoolchildren who smoke in public# refuse to let her, an old lady, throw the street door of her own home.

She frankly admits that she is worth "No one knows what is going to happe" to Berlin. One concession after anoth is made and the East is still never isfled." There is no doubt as to the qui ter from which trouble is expected, this is, perhaps, hardly surprising !

Anni Mittelstadt is now 77 and a of the chub's members are little ger. The club pennant will not retain place of honour indefinitely,

place of honour indefinitely.

What, then, is the purpose of club? "Were it not for us, pospley, not stick together", this sprited of the rejoins. And no one would the longer what Berlin Trummerizaci.

True enough, There is, of collemonument in Neukölin dedicated in memory of the rubble clearers, but not very attractive and not very kept. Before long it will be the reminder of a generation of women in made post-war history. made post-war history. Claus Menta

(Deutsche Zeitung, 20 May 1911

Official support was not forthcomin SPORT

Werner Nowak's women's hockey team continues its run of wins

Werner Nowak has made the grade.
At 33 he is chief coach of the country's women's hockey team and has so far been a resounding success despite The 2-0 win over Scotland and the 2-1 sceptics who forecast, when he took over he job at the end of last year, that he might have bitten off more than he could chew.

Would he, they wondered, command sufficient authority at his age? Could he as the first full-time successor to Ernst Willig, who coached the women's team in an honorary capacity, equal his predecessor's track record?

Ernst Willig, when all is said and done, led his squad to FIH world championship honours in spring 1976.

Would Nowak carry the powers of conviction required of the post? He might have played for his country himself, but he was never more than a good average player at intenational level.

Werner Nowak has passed his first two tests with flying colours. At the end of January his team won the European indoor championship title and they have gone on to win all four full internationals played so far this year.

With these wins to their credit the team have succeeded in maintaining a proud tradition, having been unbeaten in their last fifteen full international en-

nival parties and arrange outings to be Meeting in Munich at a tenth anniversary session of the board of go-Ocynhausen, Bad Schlangenbal ri vernors the Federal Republic Sports Aid Foundation called on State and society to redouble their efforts on behalf of the country's top-flight athletes.

A succession of speakers denoted the Foundation as a success story in the history of attempts to lend competitive amateur sport in this country a helping

State secretary Gerhard Baum, speaking on behalf of Bonn Interior Minister Werner Maihofer, promised that the government would continue to support and encourage the Foundation to the best of its ability. Frankfurt mail order magnate and

Olympic equestrian ace Josef Neckermann, chairman of the Foundation, noted in his report that over the past ten years the Foundation has raised donations to the value of 85 million deutschmarks including 77.9 million marks in cash.

Sixty million deutschmarks has been invested in grants to top-flight athletes 7,217 men and women over the past

On behalf of organised sport in the Federal Republic Willi Daume, president of the National Olympic Committee

Three

victorics with Nowak as coach have not been mere run-of-the-mill friendlies. triumph over England at Santander. Spain, were victories that will count for more than routine run-outs.

At the end of 1979 team showings over the past few seasons will be reviewed by a commission composed of representatives of both international federations, the women's section of the Fédération Internationale de Hockey (FIH) and the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (IFW-

The commission will consider who. beat whom, and under what circumstances, drawing up a list of seeded. teams, as it were. The first five teams will take part in the women's hockey tournament at the Moscow Olympics. Number six will be the host country,

This country has beaten England, the IFWHA's reigning world champion, on neutral ground - which is not, of course, to say that the Federal Republic's team is as good as nominated to take part in the Olympic tournament.

Yet of the two current world cham-

What is more, the team's first four trainer whose appointment was viewed with such misgivings only a few months

> The questions asked when he took over the job are now nearer being answered. Age, after all, is a questionable yardstick of authority, and Werner Nowak has solved this particular problem in his own way.

The average age of the team he coached to victory over Scotland was under twenty-one. "The young team I am now in the process of forming should reach its peak in three years' time," he says. "I aim to make sure they return from Moscow with Olympic medals in their pockets."

This comment in part answers the second question that was raised when Werner Nowak took over the coaching job. He is unperturbed by his predecessor's record. "There is no time to look back in sport," he says. "You have to look forward all the time."

This leaves only the third question: whether he is the man for the job in yiew of his personal playing record. The answer will not be to the liking of hockey diebards.

It is that Werner Nowak has gained much of his coaching experience in aspions this country alone is undefeated, sociation football. He is a qualified soceven though the team is coached by a cer trainer, looks forwards to qualifying

A PART NO.

Werner Nowak

as a football teacher and still plays, whenever he can, in the midfield for his local club in Mettmann, a Düsseldorf

One of the ideas he brought with him from soccer was that of taking a good look at the opposition prior to his own team's fixture. This stratagem has hitherto been unusual in the less hectic world of women's hockey.

Since he well appreciated that the fixture against England could prove crucial for his team's Olympic prospects he flew to London in early March to take a closer look at the English women in their match against New Zealand.

> Hanspoter Detmer (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 May 1977)

Tenth anniversary for Federal **Sports Aid Foundation**

Munich Olympics, and Willi Weyer, president of the Federal Republic Sports League, representing over fourteen million members of affiliated sports clubs and organisations, expressed their gratitude for the work the Foundation has been able to do.

Eberhard von Brauchitsch, deputy chairman of the Foundation, called on commerce and industry to step up their direct contributions to the Sports Aid Foundation's work.

State secretary Baum appealed to sportswear manufacturers in particular to be more generous with their donations to the Foundation.

The Ministry of the Interior and the Federal government have lent substantial indirect assistance, he noted. Commemorative postage slamps have, for instance, been issued with a surcharge from which the Foundation has bene-

But donations from other sources

Herr Baum also referred to the declaration of principle recently made jointly by the Sports League and the NOC. The Federal government, he said, welcomed tie declaration's unqualified commitment to top-flight competitive sport.

He went on to say that the declaration's clear ruling on drugs, hormone pills and the like would also prove invaluable in setting standards by which organised sport would do well to abide.

Eberhard von Brauchitsch had a word to say in defence of specialists in sports medicine. It is high time criticism of sports doctors, especially by unqualified commentators, ceased, von Brauchitsch maintained.

In view of the unqualified rejection of doping and the like in the I April joint declaration Josef Neckermann reckoned that this country's leading athletes deserved a bonus for fair plays whenever comparisons were drawn between their performances and those of leading ath-

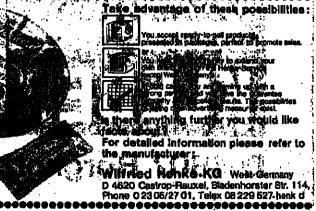
The general public must appreciate that in the circumstances this country is bound to forfeit avantages by not resorting to prohibited drugs.

Former women's discus world record holder Liesel Westermann, speaking on behalf of fellow-athletes, expressed dismay at the prospect of all first-rate performances in future rendering the athlete liable to suspicion of reserting to prohibited drugs.

Frau Westermann, who has several national titles to her credit, was heartily applauded when she called on sports officialdom to nominate all reigning national champions to represent their country in international competitions.

The gala was inaugurated with entertaining addresses by Bavarian Premier Alfons Goppel and Munich burgomaster. Eckard Müller-Heydenreich. It proved to be a gala occasion for the athletes themselves in particular.

Erhard Keller, two-time Olympic gold medallist in speed skating, introduced 32 present and past Olympic athletes "in civilian dress." The guests of honour politicians and industrialists - were so impressed by this tribute to the Sports. Aid Foundation's fortstiffet spontaneous donations totalling 30,000 deutschmarks were raised.



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